UGUST 14, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 63, NO. 45 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Liberal Leader

THE first phrase that seems to be called to mind by the selection of the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent as leader of the Liberal party is a distinctly Victorian one. He is a man of "unquestioned probity". That phrase means much more than that he would not rob an orphan or tell a lie on oath. It means that he has a very rigid standard of behavior in every department of his life, and that any departure from that standard would be exceedingly difficult and painful for him. Nobody suggests, for example, that he was consciously concealing anything on the occasion when he told the Commons that there were no other secret orders-in-council than those under discussion; the shocking thing about that event was not that the Minister of Justice made an incorrect statement, but that the adoption of secret orders-in-council had become so common that the Minister of Justice could actually be mistaken as to how many there were. Nobody suggests, on the other hand, that it was anything but a rigid respect for the strict literal truth that led him to make the statement that Parliament could amend the Canadian constitution to the extent of abolishing the French language in its proceedings if it wanted to. There was nothing to be gained politically and much to be lost by that statement, but it was sound constitutional law as Mr. St. Laurent saw it, and that was reason enough for making it.

The second phrase is that Mr. St. Laurent is a man of great force of character; he is not pliable. Any idea that Mr. King will continue to run the country, or even the Liberal party, from behind Mr. St. Laurent's smiling facade may be dismissed at once, and along with it (since Mr. King unquestionably selected Mr. St. Laurent to succeed him) the idea that Mr. King wishes to run the country in that manner. If anything, Mr. St. Laurent will commit the opposite error; he will be a little too strong-minded, too inclined to back his own instincts and logic against the opinions not only of Mr. King, who will be out of responsibility, but also of the decisive men in his own cabinet, who will not. Mr. St. Laurent is a great legal pleader, and there is a popular idea that such men argue causes which other men have set up for them. The Conservative party has two great legal pleaders in its long list of party chiefs, and neither Mr Meighen nor Mr. Bennett suffered from any lack of inclination to make his own decisions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier also had the lawyer's mind, and there was a popular belief for the first few years of his leadership that he was not the decisive man of the party; that belief was never true, and was soon rendered quite untenable.

The Platform

ON THE strength of the speeches at the convention Mr. St. Laurent was the only possible choice. Mr. Power's speech was not that of a candidate at all, and there is no reason to suppose that he regarded his candidature seriously; it was the speech of a man who wanted to influence the future course of the party, not of one who wanted to lead it, and there is every reason to hope that it did a great deal of good. That of Mr. Gardiner was the speech of a man who cannot distinguish between the functions of a party leader and a party organizer, and merely reinforced all the pre-existing reasons why he should not be elected.

We have never been able to take party platforms very seriously, and the one that was knocked together at Ottawa last week is no exception. The discussion was more valuable than the results. It made clear to the party leaders that there is a great deal of dislike for the continuance of government by orders-in-council, for the continuance of the feuds with the provinces (which are not confined to Ontario and Quebec), for the continuance of pussy-footing on labor relations, for the continuance of government by experts without control by elected non-experts, and generally for all the hangovers of wartime. The party will not be able to get rid of these things to the extent that the delegates would like, so long as it remains in power, but at least the party leaders got a revealing idea of the feelings of their followers, and that is always a good thing.

Nova Scotia's 300-year-old flag flies over the "Aquitania" at Halifax. With better roads and improved accommodations, the province is enjoying a bumper tourist traffic. See story and pictures pages 2-3.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
The Liquidator of a Regime......Wilfrid Eggleston 4
Maritimes More Prosperous........Harriet Parsons 6
Spy Trials as Election Fodder............Jay Miller 8
Labor and National Income.........B. K. Sandwell 10
Demand for Oil Climbs Rapidly.....Phyllis Axford 30
The War on Men's Minds...........P. M. Richards 30

Leader and Public

THERE was no suggestion of artificiality about the enthusiasm, and indeed the personal affection, which the Liberal convention showed for Mr. St. Laurent both at his candidature speech and after his election. He is a man of great personal charm, which has about it nothing of the professional performance of the ordinary politician but is obviously the expression of a most affable and courteous nature. He belongs to the type of the *grand seigneur*, so perfectly secure in his own status that he does not have to assert himself in the slightest degree, though he can be quite adequately crushing to people who over-assert themselves in his presence. Many of the delegates had had no personal contact with him

(Continued on Page Five)

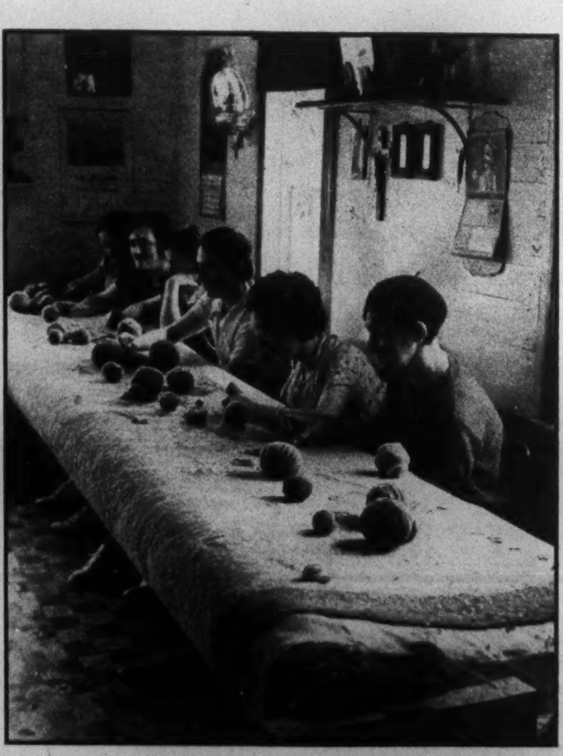
Nova Scotia is going "all out" to attract tourists and expects 1948 to establish a new record. Most tourists visit Middle Point (above), 1½ miles from Peggy's Cove.

Downtown Halifax from Citadel Hill with harbor and Dartmouth shore in background. The old town clock (centre) is a Halifax landmark, erected in 1802.

Sanford (near Yarmouth) fishermen haul in nets filled with mackerel which visit Nova Scotian waters in May, leave in November.

These well-groomed oxen have brought codfish to a Lunenburg packing plant.

One of the province's many magnificent views. St. Ann's Bay seen from the top of Cape Smoky on the Cabot Trail in Cape Breton Island.



Native wool is woven at Cheticamp by hand. Above, hand-hooking a large rug.

Nova Scotia's For Tourists

By Will R. Bird

SINCE Nova Scotia became more tourist-conscious a few years ago and set out to improve its roads and accommodations, it has had a steady rise year by year in numbers of visitors from the United States and the other provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia has always had scenery, local color and historical interest; the provision of more comfort for visitors has made an unbeatable combination. Almost 325,000 visitors spent $25,000,000 in the province last year; 1948 figures to date indicate that this year's totals will be sizably greater.

Because most visitors want to tour the province by car, the government is still improving old highways and building new ones throughout the peninsula. The road situation is now very good, but the government recognizes that it will have to do something about steamer travel from the mainland, which is inadequate for present-day requirements. Eastern Steamship Lines operate an overnight service three times weekly from Boston to Yarmouth, carrying forty-odd cars per trip at $25 per car and every journey there are disappointed motorists left behind, for the overnight run saves a drive of 700 miles. The same applies to the daily steamship run across the Bay of Fundy from Saint John. Besides saving 400 miles by road, many enjoy this three-hour trip over Fundy's turbulent red waters. The daily plane service from Boston is for those who do not want to drive around the province.

BUT perhaps the main reason for the increased popularity of Nova Scotia as a holiday country is the greatly improved accommodations. The C.N.R. and C.P.R. hotels at Yarmouth, Digby, Kentville, Halifax and Pictou formed the nucleus of the first resort hotels of high standard. The N.S. government saw the need of establishing first-class accommodation in all areas, so loans were made to reputable operators in good locations. Such aid is still provided, under different arrangements, and the re-

Big game anglers from many countries visit Wedgeport every year to catch giant bluefin tuna. International fishing match is held in September.

Province House, Halifax, built in 1818, is where the N.S. Legislature meets. Here in 1848 the first responsible government in the British Empire overseas took office.

Improvements Pay Dividends

sult has been gratifying. Modern inns, small hotels, cabin colonies and lodges are now found from end to end of the province.

In addition to financial help and encouragement, the government established regular hotel inspection in 1935, followed in the pre-war period by hotel licensing. Nova Scotia has operated an annual hotel short training course for many years, being a pioneer in Canada in this respect. The system of thorough inspection and the regular instructions at the course are responsible for the excellent accommodation now available at the majority of the holiday resorts.

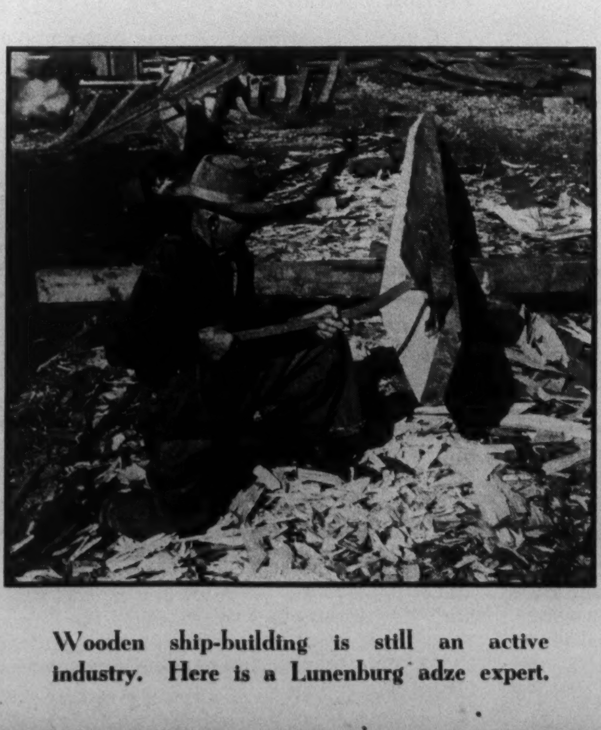
SOME years ago, however, the provincial government foresaw it was unlikely that private enterprise would establish a de luxe hotel in the comparatively remote section of Cape Breton Island where headquarters of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park were being placed. So Keltic Lodge was constructed. It became so popular that the building of additional de luxe cabins has gone on steadily until the Lodge has become one of the best-known in eastern Canada. Viscount Alexander, Canada's Governor General and his family spent the month of August there in 1947.

Nova Scotia has the world's finest bluefin tuna sport angling. The provincial government has encouraged the formation of guides' associations at the various ports in order that visiting sportsmen may be given the best possible service. The guides now have modern boats and equipment second to none on the continent. In order to make these facilities widely known, the government instituted the International Tuna Cup Matches. These will be held this year September 8 to 11, at Wedgeport. Teams from the British Empire, the United States, Cuba and the Argentine will compete.

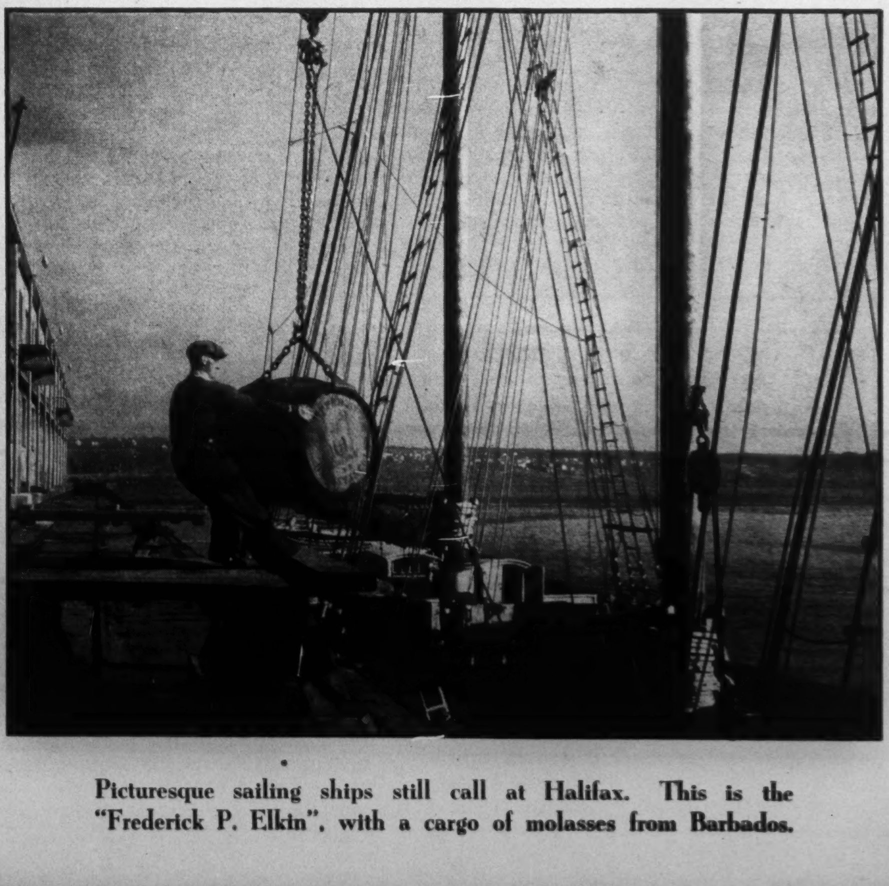
AT present it seems that visitors to the province will break all salmon angling records. Cool weather and a rainy spring provided ideal stream conditions, and there are plenty of salmon in every pool. The provincial and federal governments are combining efforts in the conservation of fresh water angling, and a record season is an immediate result.

Nova Scotians build ships as well as sail them. Above, welding a new bow plate at Liverpool.

Most visitors want one of Nova Scotia's famous lobster dinners cooked on the beach. Here's a group at White Point Beach.



Wooden ship-building is still an active industry. Here is a Lunenburg adze expert.



Picturesque sailing ships still call at Halifax. This is the "Frederick P. Elkin", with a cargo of molasses from Barbados.

Ottawa View

Appointing a Liquidator

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE National Liberal Convention last week inevitably set one thinking of the previous convention in 1919, but the contrasts were really more conspicuous than the resemblances. The circumstances were entirely different and the leaders have little in common except their devotion to the principles of Canadian liberalism. The party of 1919 had been for eight years in opposition, it had been torn and embittered by conscription. Mackenzie King was an idealistic young man who had just written a book called "Industry and Humanity": he had been a social reformer at Hull House and Toynbee Hall; he had dedicated his life to conciliating the conflicting forces of the modern industrial world. Two years ahead of the party, in 1919, lay extended periods of power and opportunity; Mackenzie King was on the threshold of a long political career which would in due course leave his name as a label on the era: the *Mackenzie King era* of Canadian history.

By contrast, the choice of Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent last Saturday is rather the appointment of an executor or liquidator to usher out the Mackenzie King era, not to usher in a new St. Laurent era. Or so one would guess, at this stage. The choice of a 66-year-old man to succeed Mackenzie King when there were at least five eligibles on the platform under fifty was a cold-blooded, short-term decision, based solidly upon the political needs and circumstances of the moment. The logic of the choice was unanswerable: it appealed to at least three-quarters of the Liberals present: it was the right choice for the setting, but the setting was geared for the short-term, and ignored the future, the distant future. In 1919, the party gambled on a comparatively unknown outsider as an investment for the long pull. In 1948, the Convention picked the man whose elevation, on balance, appeared likely to cause the least disruption to the Cabinet, and who promised to win more seats in the general election a year from now than any other contender.

Win More, Lose Less

The logic which eliminated all others and pointed to St. Laurent may be worth examining briefly even so long after the event. St. Laurent was available and possessed the necessary talents and capacity. To pass him over in favor of an English-speaking Canadian would have been regarded as an affront to Quebec. Quebec is vital to the political success of the Liberals. If it is contended that the Duplessis triumph demonstrated that even with St. Laurent, the Liberals will lose Quebec, the answer comes in two stages: First, the St. Laurent Liberals say, it is defeatism to say that St. Laurent cannot win Quebec: the provincial issues are different from the federal; Duplessis swept the province in 1936 and yet Lapointe held the same province solidly three years later in the federal election. Second, admitting that liberal fortunes are fading in Quebec, St. Laurent is still the best bet: he will win more seats or lose less than Gardiner, or Power, or Macdonald, or any of the younger men. Why not Martin or Chevrier? They are, it is true, of French-Canadian stock, and Catholics, but they are not of Quebec.

To have chosen Gardiner, according to this logic, would have been to write off the 75 seats which Quebec will have in the next election, and rather fatuously to expect a miracle in the rest of the country. In spite of some rude jolts recently, I didn't find among the Liberals at Ottawa last week any general pessimism about their chances in 1949 or 1950. With St. Laurent, they think they can win the majority of the 75 seats in Quebec, despite Duplessis and high water. With Tucker and (sob!) with Gardiner, they think they can win 15 seats in Saskatchewan. With McNair (and Gregg), they think New Brunswick is still good for at least eight or ten more.

Any federal party that starts off with even sixty or seventy pretty sure seats in three provinces is not going to throw in the sponge simply because the going is sure to be tough in the remaining six. (Or will it be seven? The Liberals already have hopes of picking up some seats in Newfoundland!) It did not require a formal resolution of the convention, such as was passed on Saturday night, to spike the notion that the party is busy looking around for a coalition of the Right or the Left in order to stave off annihilation. I heard predictions from Gardiner Liberals that the choice of St. Laurent meant the end of the Liberal party, but it is quite apparent that they will refuse to lie down until they are dead.

It would be putting matters on too cynical a plane to leave the impression that the only reason for choosing St. Laurent was that he had strong voter appeal in the key province. Heaven knows he wasn't chosen because he is either a rabble-rouser or a machine politician. He is not anywhere in the same class as Duplessis — or, in the federal sphere, the late P. J. A. Cardin—as a practical politician. The Secretary of State for External Affairs made no overt bid for the leadership in his 20 minute address last Saturday afternoon, but his text was national unity. A good many people favored him because they assumed he was acceptable to his fellow French-speaking Canadians, they realized that he would appeal by his high-minded sincerity and unquestioned capacity to a great many English-speaking Canadians, and thus they saw in him a link or a bridge to hold together, within the Liberal party, elements from every province and both main races and cultures.

The choice of St. Laurent will, for a while at least, hardly make a ripple upon the present course of Liberal policy. The convention was called to construct a platform as well as to choose a leader. Platform building for a party which has been in power on and off for 27 years is a very different matter from building for a party which has been through eight years in opposition, as the convention discovered. There was a superficial if not an artificial atmosphere about a great deal of the policy making last week. There was no spirit of urgency about it, and it was very difficult to find any unanimity for radical or novel measures. After all, a party in opposition can afford to let its imagination enjoy free rein in painting the Utopia which would follow its return to power. It can do this because it has no responsibility at the moment for putting these promises into practice. It may never have that responsibility.

Again, on the eve of a general election, a party can afford some exuberancy in its pledges. The realistic voter sees in the election platform a device obviously designed to win support at the polls, and he makes mental deductions and reservations. But a party which has been in power on and off for 27 years and hopes to stay in power a little longer finds a new charter rather more restraining and inhibiting, a bit of a nuisance, in fact. If all that is done is to re-describe the course the party is now following, the result is a series of familiar platitudes couched in somewhat heightened language. (That pretty well describes most of the resolutions endorsed last week.)

Platform Trouble

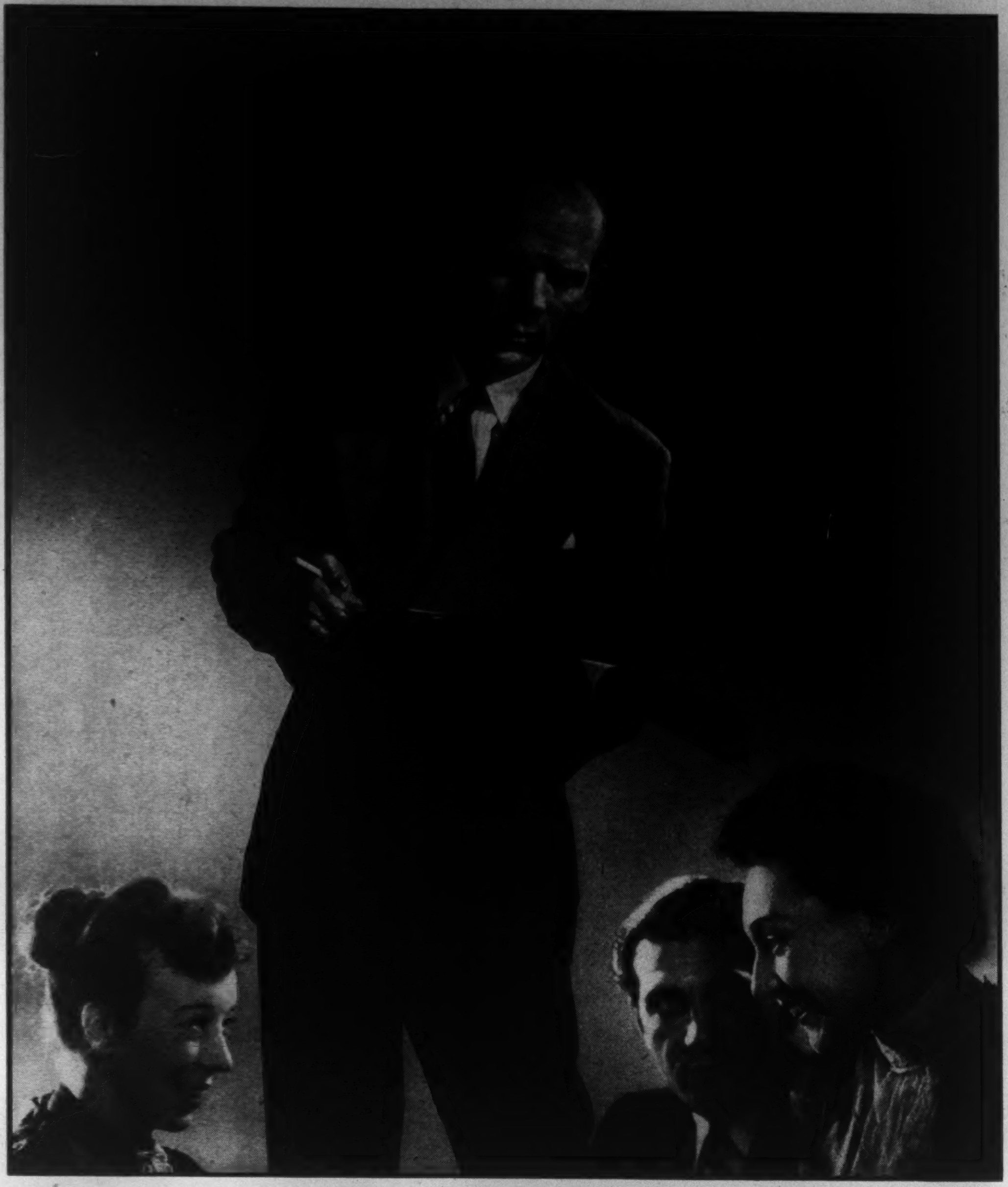
If, on the other hand, the new policy makers put forward a series of proposals away ahead of current government policy, or pointing sharply left or right, the government of the day is immediately and deeply embarrassed. Such a new platform on the one hand commits it or urges it to action which the cabinet may deem premature or inadvisable. Or if the new path of the party points toward extensive political or social reform, this at once suggests to the voters the idea that the government has been failing in its duty, or it would have been busy carrying out all these idealistic measures, not waiting for national conventions to wrap them up in impressive language as targets for the future.

No, this convention was not the one for the regeneration of the party or the rejuvenation of the leadership. In Mr. St. Laurent the Liberals have found a man of noble character, one of the most attractive personalities in our public life. But a 66-year-old corporation and constitutional lawyer at the peak of his career is not the same thing as a zealous young political and social reformer with his destiny still before him. For a thorough overhauling the Liberal party must await another convention, probably in the more humble and penitent amosphere of opposition.

HUSHED ARE THE EXPERTS

DO YOU remember the spate of the Experts
Governments sent once to lecture on Food?
Laying down "musts" for Canadian families,
Telling in diets what we should include?
"Quarts of milk daily for Johnny, for Mary,
Cereals likewise, whole grain if you please,
Eggs three times weekly, two colors of vegetables,
Bacon and butter, and fruit, meat and cheese."
Gone are the Experts now, hush'd their advice is,
Deader their dicta than last summer's song.
Only remains the Canadian family,
Glumly and milklessly getting along.
"Beef, butter, bacon?" Ha, ha, are you kidding us?
Think we own oil fields or pieces of eight?
Well, we'll admit we *are* paying the grocery—
Mamma's been pawning the family plate.

RHOMBOID



—Photo by Karsh.

Hugh Parker, 37-year-old ex-R.A.F. intelligence officer, last month completed, after a shaky beginning, a very successful 12-week run with his Ottawa Stage Society. Rehearsals are now under way for the September 13 reopening. Earlier light comedy is to be relieved with more serious plays, casts will be enlarged, and sets made instead of rented. With Mr. Parker in this picture are leading lady Betty Leighton (left) from the Ottawa Drama League, Norman Barrs and Daphne Thompson.

Passing Show

IF EXPERIENCE counts for anything in running conventions, the Conservative one should be much better.

•

What the German industrialists are really sentenced for is Krupp-tion.

•

There will be no grand opera at the Met this winter. High notes and high wages don't get along well together.

•

A Rouyn man is said to have thrown a young woman through a glass door because she turned on the radio. But maybe there was no door handy that wasn't glass.

•

The Toronto police chief says he wants a forty per cent larger police force. It costs money to keep Toronto good.

•

We can think of a better way to deal with the quiz programs. Put a ninety per cent tax on the prizes!

•

Dream Car

Buy a Supreme Six now! The first two weeks
We'll service it and fill the tank up free—
The best car on the road: no nasty squeaks,
No gears, no draft, and no delivery.

J. E. P.

•

Too bad the beautiful blue Danube is so largely surrounded by beautiful red Danubians.

•

An American professor writes a book on "The Lost Art of Profanity". We knew that something would disappear when the ladies got into the beverage-rooms.

•

The *Canadian Forum* thinks the cost of funerals is going up, and suggests ordering in advance. But you have to trust somebody else to make sure that what you ordered is delivered.

•

"The Royal Commission on Prices will continue the work of the Commons Special Committee on Prices"—News despatch.

First of all it will have to find out what it was.

•

A Chinese newspaper has been suppressed for spreading rumors. But under a totalitarian regime rumors are all that there is to spread.

•

The C.C.F. is getting really democratic. The Winnipeg North Centre Association has repudiated the resolution of the Manitoba Association repudiating the resolution of the National Council on the subject of E.R.P. Stalin and Tito could hardly do better than that.

•

Lucy says she wishes she could be a delegate at all three of the conventions, so that she could really tell which party to vote for.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

EDITORIAL BOARD
M. R. SUTTON .... *Publisher*
B. K. SANDWELL .... *Editor-in-Chief*
WYNNE PLUMPTRE .... *Associate Editor*
P. M. RICHARDS .... *Managing Editor*

JOHN H. YOCOM, *Asst. Managing Editor;* WILLSON WOODSIDE, *Foreign Editor;* WILFRID EGGLESTON, *Ottawa Editor;* JAY MILLER, *Washington Editor;* BERNICE M. COFFEY, *Women's Editor;* HERBERT McMANUS, *Book and Travel Editor;* MARY LOWREY ROSS, *Film Editor;* PHYLLIS ARCHER, *Picture Editor;* PAUL DUVAL, *Art Editor;* PETER DONOVAN, *London Correspondent;* RODNEY Y. GREY, *Asst. Financial Editor;* JOHN M. GRANT, *Mining Editor;* GEORGE GILBERT, *Insurance Editor;* JOHN L. MARSTON, *London Financial Correspondent;* HAZEL G. WATSON, *Editorial Secretary;* C. N. FOY, *Advertising Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issue price, 10c per copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling, Business Manager; C. T. Croucher, Assistant Business Manager; J. F. Foy, Circulation Director.

Vol. 63, No. 45 Whole No. 2886

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

before the convention, and there was no doubt about the depth of the impression that he made upon them. He cannot magnetize a crowd as Laurier could, and he lacks Laurier's dexterous lightness of touch; but he can, like Laurier, create the feeling that he is a man to be loved, trusted and followed.

Right of Reply

IN FRANCE they have what is known as the "right of reply". If a paper there publishes unpleasant things about a man he has three choices; he can decide to let the matter drop; he can sue for libel if he thinks it is worth the time, trouble and expense; or he can claim through the courts a right of reply. The offending paper may be told to publish a retraction or a correction written by the man himself.

This is a principle which might well be introduced into our own law. A libel suit may be expensive and unpleasant and, in any case, many people who are libelled really do not want to collect money in the form of damages from the paper or person who made the libellous statement; they simply want to make it clear that the statement was offensive and wrong; they will be quite satisfied if they can write a reply and get it published by order of a court.

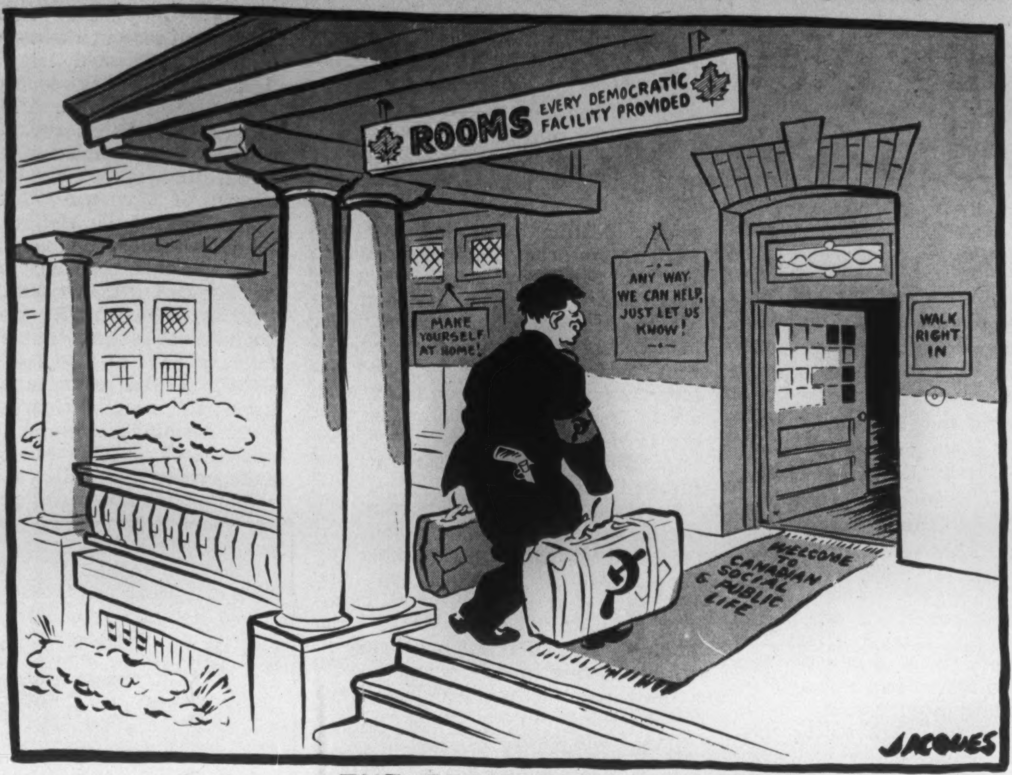
This matter came to our attention, however, because France has suggested an "international right of reply" and our representatives at the World Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva helped to get the French suggestion adopted by the conference. What would this mean?

In practice it would mean something like this. If a French newspaperman in this country sent home to France a report about this country which our government felt was false, and bad for relations between the countries, our government could insist that the French government should put out a press release stating our version of the facts.

We cannot believe that this sort of arrangement is really going to do much good. If the Chicago ***Tribune*** prints factual material about Britain that the British believe is false and damaging to good relations between the countries, what good will a press release from Washington do? Further, what sort of wrangles are we and other countries going to get into with Russia if they say some of our papers are libelling their country and our government disagrees?

Parkman's Journals

THE importance of Francis Parkman as a recorder of the great struggle between France and Britain for the mastery of North America rests largely upon the fact that he *was* a recorder, much more than a historian. His researches began just about one hundred years ago, when the essential background of that struggle — the forest primeval and the Indian tribal organization—was still available for study in much the same state as when the conflict was in progress; and Parkman was as keen a student of that background as of the records of the struggle itself. A generation later there was nothing but the records to study.


ROOMS EVERY DEMOCRATIC FACILITY PROVIDED
MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME!
ANY WAY WE CAN HELP, JUST LET US KNOW!
WALK RIGHT IN
WELCOME TO CANADIAN SOCIAL & PUBLIC LIFE
JACQUES

THE PERMANENT RESIDENT

His interest in the forest and the redskins was therefore the invaluable part of his equipment for his great task; and the journals which show the early development of that interest and the manner in which it worked have by a most fortunate accident been preserved. Their discovery, in a set of notebooks which for many years were supposed to be lost, was due to the industry and pertinacity of his latest biographer, Mr. Mason Wade, who used some of the material in his biography and has now given us the whole text, with heavy annotation, as "The Journals of Francis Parkman" (2 vols., Musson, $10).

The journals shed much light on the character of the historian. He was a strange combination of snobbishness and bonhomie. A Bostonian *pur sang*, a Beacon Hill Brahmin of many quarterings (the metaphor may be mixed but it is perfectly apt), he looked down on almost everybody else as essentially uncivilized, and his private records are equally condescending in regard to Roman Catholics, backwoodsmen, Englishmen, New Yorkers, and even those members of Harvard University who did not come from Beacon Hill or measure up to its standards of propriety. Yet when his historic interest was at work he could get on the best of terms with any of these people and extract all that he wanted to know.

It is strange that the record of what was largely a religious conflict should have been so well written by one who was practically a rationalist and had not the smallest capacity for sympathizing with the project of a Catholic Empire over the whole of interior North America, which was the motivating force of the French side of the struggle. On the other hand he had the historian's capacity for dispassionate judgment, and he could appreciate the qualities of character displayed on either side. All the same it seems desirable that his work should be supplemented by further treatment of the subject from the French side in addition to such already existing works as the "Montcalm" of Sir Thomas Chapais.

VACATION

HO FOR the wilderness; piney winds blowing!
Ev'rything sweet, but the coming and going.

Picking and packing, reminding, forgetting,
Closing, reopening, closing valises,
Hurrying, worrying, fussing and sweating,
Telling the milkman delivery ceases,
Journeying-sandwiches also to make—
Thus we're preparing for rest at the Lake.

Drying the bathing-suits, bundling the bedding,
Taking back tools we were lucky to borrow,
Getting prepared for the journey we're dreading,
Noting the tears of much juvenile sorrow,
Packing the mud-turtle little Butch captured—
Holidays over, and no one enraptured.

Ho for the wilderness; piney winds blowing!
Ev'rything sweet but the coming and going.

J.E.M.

Who Is Subversive?

THERE are times when we are inclined to consider Mr. Duplessis as one of our leading subversives. If it is one of the fundamental principles of our constitution—and we believe it is—that the citizen shall not be deprived of his property without due process of law, then Mr. Duplessis has led the way in the actual undermining of that constitutional principle. It is true that he has proceeded by the constitutional method of having a law passed by his legislature which provides that the citizen of Quebec may be deprived of his property without any process of law at all; but while the method is beyond criticism, and the responsibility must be shared by every member of the legislature who voted for that law—and indeed by every member of the subsequent legislature who failed to demand its repeal—the result is just as subversive as if it had been attained by the exercise of force or terror. Indeed we doubt greatly whether the Quebec legislature had the power to pass the law which we have qualified as subversive; but that is a question which can only be settled by a decision of the proper final court, and it has thus far been impossible to bring the law before such a court for examination.

The Quebec Padlock Law is the most perfect precedent that a Communist legislator could ask for doing exactly what any Communist legislator would be bound to do. It abolishes the principle that the citizen cannot be deprived of his property without due process of law. It makes the tenure of property in Quebec subject to the whim of the Attorney General, who can deprive any owner of the use of his property, or of the property which he is renting from another owner, by the simple process of declaring that in his opinion it has been used for subversive purposes.

If the nature of subversive purposes were defined, and if the courts were allowed to determine whether the property has been used for such purposes or not, we should have no objection. The constitutional principles on which we believe our system of government to be founded would then be recognized. But no such safeguard has been provided. The key of the padlock is in the hands of the Attorney General, and no judge or court or judicial functionary can stay him in the use of it.

Never Since Mercier

"NEVER since Mercier has the French Canadian people possessed a leader (chef) whose authority was so universally and unanimously accepted" as that of Mr. Maurice Duplessis. Such is the dictum of one French Canadian uttered on the day following the Quebec elections. Mercier died on October 30, 1894. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had some standing as a leader of the French Canadian people at one time but is not very highly regarded now by Mr. Duplessis' followers, survived until February 17, 1919.

It is true that the utterance just quoted was delivered by one of Mr. Duplessis' colleagues who is also organizer-in-chief of the Union Nationale party. Mr. Bégin, the Minister of Colonization, is the author of the famous slogan: "The Liberals give to strangers (*étrangers*); Duplessis gives to his province."

Just for the sake of the record it should be remarked, for those who may have forgotten their Canadian political history, that Honoré Mercier was a Liberal, and that he was dismissed from office by a Conservative Lieutenant-Governor of the province, the Hon. A. R. Angers, in what was perhaps the most extreme example of the use of the discretionary power of the Crown in Canada's post-Confederation records. Mr. Angers was later a member of the Dominion cabinet under Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper.

Truth and Democracy

AMID all the uncertainties and confusions about what democracy actually is, one element in it can be taken for granted as being essential in any reasonable concept of it. It is that democracy assumes the ability of the voting members of the society to judge between truth and falsehood, between right thought and error. Democrats do not always live up to that assumption, but that is because they are fallible human beings and therefore are not always consistent. When they fall short of it they are being traitors to democracy.

Believers in autocratic government can quite properly and consistently argue for the suppression of certain ideas on the ground that they are "dangerous". A democrat is debarred from that argument. He cannot, for example, "combat the diffusion of false or distorted reports", to use the language of the General Assembly of the United Nations, by any other means than that of working for the concurrent diffusion of reports that are not false and not distorted. It will often happen that the false or distorted report will gain currency ahead of the correct report, and will do substantial harm before it is caught up with. That is one of the risks attendant upon democracy, but to the true democrat it is an infinitely lesser risk than that which is involved in authorizing somebody to suppress the false report, an operation which must be preceded by a decision as to which report is false and which true. For the risk involved in this second method is the risk that the authority may be wrong, and may suppress a true report and diffuse a false one, and when that happens there is no process by which the error can be corrected.

People living under an autocratic government which diffuses a false report must go on believing that report as long as the government diffuses it or believe nothing, because the true report can never become known to them. People living under a genuine democracy may be led astray by a false report for a time, but the true report will always in time become available to them, and the assumption of democracy is that when both reports are equally available the people will eventually know which is the true one.

Even under an autocratic government a false report usually becomes unbelievable after a sufficiently long period of time. But the true report remains unavailable, having been suppressed by the government in favor of the false one, and the net result is that the subjects of such a government cease to believe anything—a condition which would be ruinous to the citizens of a democracy, who have to make their decisions in the light of what they believe, but which does no special harm to the subjects of an autocracy, because they have no decisions to make.

Low-Income Spending

WE HAVE been much interested in a family budget communicated to the Canadian press by a recent arrival from England, as being the actual allocation of the income of the family of which she was a member before becoming a war bride and setting out for this land of plenty. The income was low by Canadian standards, but what interests us is the allocation of it to various uses. Rent and insurance (the latter mostly compulsory) took 27 per cent, food 40 per cent, carfares 6½ per cent, clothing 10 per cent, leaving 16½ per cent. Of this remainder, 6½ per cent was allotted to "cigarettes", and 10 per cent remained "for Dad to have a little pleasure". Mother, we may add, earned one-third of the family income, but does not seem to have ranked for any of the "little pleasure" on which one-tenth of that income (three-tenths of her contribution to it) was spent. She may or may not have smoked some of the cigarettes.

It seems a curious world in which a family in which both parents are working spends one-sixth of its total income on cigarettes and "Dad's little pleasures", and only one tenth on clothing, but after all it wasn't possible to buy much clothing in England during the war anyhow.

TO THE SHOPPERS, TO MAKE MUCH OF TIME

GATHER you butter while you may, with perseverance ceaseless:
The counters piled so high today, come winter will be greaseless.

Today you down your bread with glee, with butter unabated;
But next December's slice will be extremely desiccated.

Do you know why next winter's meals will be austere in cooking?
One reason is, the farmer feels he's undergoing a rooking.

A lack of butter renders you a prey to dental caries,
Buy pounds and pounds, and sealers, too, and do it down, like berries.

If you neglect to butter buy, this winter [illegible]'ll regret it—
I know it's high, but be not shy—a[illegible] you may, go get it!

Maritimes Showing New Prosperity But There Are Also Sore Spots

By HARRIET PARSONS

What is really happening in the Maritimes today? Can they solve their economic problems? How do their difficulties affect the rest of Canada? These and other questions must be answered in any investigation of the Maritime provinces. There is a new prosperity and a new outlook in the Maritimes but at the same time many old sore spots survive.

Miss Harriet Parsons, who travelled through the Maritimes for Saturday Night, is an economist and journalist. She graduated from Wellesley College, was on the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and conducted journalism courses for the University of Toronto. From 1942 to 1947 she was with the W.P.T.B., and is now Economics Convenor for the National Council of Women. This is the first of a series of articles by Miss Parsons on the problems of the Maritimes.

MANY conflicting estimates make it almost impossible to judge the Maritime situation from a distance, when one paper you pick up refers to the Maritimes as "the depressed areas" of Canada, and the next writes flowingly of "the industrial renaissance" in the Maritimes. What is true? And what is wishful thinking or ballyhoo?

To find out, from on-the-spot observations and interviews, what the true economic conditions are in the Maritimes today, I travelled as Saturday Night's representative this summer on a motor trip through the three Maritime provinces. As far as possible, I tried to talk to the men who were actually running industries or businesses there in order to get a first-hand account of their problems and progress. I received excellent assistance also from the provincial governments; from the departments dealing with industry and agriculture; from provincial research boards; from boards of trade; the Maritimes' Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; labor leaders, newspaper editors and a wide variety of other men and women, ranging from community leaders to just plain folk who were willing to help set a wandering "Upper Canadian" straight on the facts of life in the Maritimes.

Before attempting to present my conclusions, I should like to point out the extreme difficulty of making any generalizations at all about the Maritimes that are true for all industries or all parts of the three provinces—or even that apply equally to two industries in one town.

The three Maritime provinces have certain things in common:

1. The dominance of the sea.
2. Their advantage in the export trade counter-balanced by their disadvantage in the central Canadian markets.
3. Their sense of remoteness from the rest of Canada, coupled with a feeling of being "the forgotten people".

By and large, they share a "way of life" which moves at a slower tempo than the rest of Canada and conducts business on a more friendly, personal basis. Because everything is on a smaller, more specific scale, the success or failure of every small business looms larger than it would in the larger centres of population.

But beyond that, the picture becomes one of great diversity. Each province has a distinct character of its own—and in the Maritimes, you never meet a man who thinks of himself as a "Maritimer". He is an Islander, or a New Brunswicker, or a Nova Scotian; and if the latter, he will think of himself not so much as a Nova Scotian as a Pictou County man, or a Cape Breton man, or a Haligonian.

You do not travel through the Maritimes many days before you realize why there are so many conflicting stories about the Maritimes. It is because the Maritimes themselves do not present a simple, single-viewpoint picture.

Contrast And Variety

It is a land of extraordinary contrasts and variety. Take Nova Scotia, for instance. On our first afternoon, driving from Digby to Yarmouth, we travelled through the land of the Acadians who returned from exile. Looking at their neat, freshly-painted houses, at the ox-teams plodding along the highway, at the green-gold fields never far out of sight of the sea (for these folk are farmer-fishermen, and often lumbermen as well), you felt that you were gazing upon some pastoral utopia of centuries ago before men had learned to rush to the speed of machines. Yet a week later, at the far end of Cape Breton Island, we came down from the breath-taking curves and precipitous inclines of the Cabot Trail, which traverses an almost uninhabited wilderness of mountains and valleys, and approached Sydney at night when the glow from the blast furnaces lit the whole sky and was reflected from the waters of the bay. It looked like a Pittsburgh set on a pier jutting out into the Atlantic. Here were the gigantic steel mills of Dosco, and at nearby Glace Bay, the coal mines running out three miles under the sea. Here was a concentrated picture of the twentieth century and its problems—steel and coal—labor and management—transportation and housing — Government embargoes and world markets—the needs of war and the needs of peace.

This contrast may seem extreme, but in arriving at any true estimate of the economic conditions in the Maritimes today, one must take into account the well-being, not only of the Acadian farmer-fisherman and of the Sydney steelworker and coal-miner, but also of the potato farmers of Prince Edward Island and the Saint John River country, of the apple-growers of the Annapolis Valley, of the lobster, cod, salmon and herring fishermen around the coasts of all three provinces, of the lumbermen of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the Halifax and Saint John dockworkers and shipbuilders.

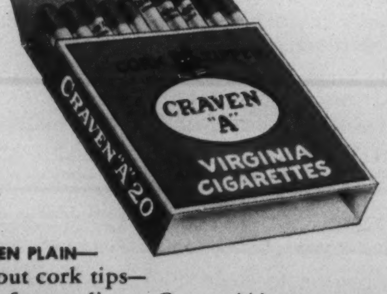
Besides this, one must consider all the big and little manufacturing industries, which make such diverse products as ship's engines, railway axles, newsprint, stepladders, paper plates, textiles, chocolates, biscuits, stoves, furnaces, bottle-washers, automatic washing-machines, soft drinks, canned fish, freight cars, boots and shoes, veneers, fertilizers and countless other things.

And in addition to the contrasts visible to the eye of any observant traveller, there are other contrasts one only discovers in conversation. In one long-established factory in a small industrial town, the executives wore very long faces. Their story was one of gloom: Look at their plant—working at 20 per cent of capacity. Look at other small Maritimes' industries which had done a flourishing business for years and then had had to fold up, "bought out or squeezed out by central Canadian business". Look at what the freight rates were doing. Look at the way their young men were all being drawn away to the United States or "Upper Canada." What chance was there for Maritime industry?

Yet a few blocks away, in a much less impressive renovated factory,

I prefer
Craven 'A'
-for real
quality

I've tried them all—now I say Craven 'A' every time ... with all their superb, fresh quality. The endless pleasure they give me is proof of their superiority as a smooth, cool and always enjoyable smoke.

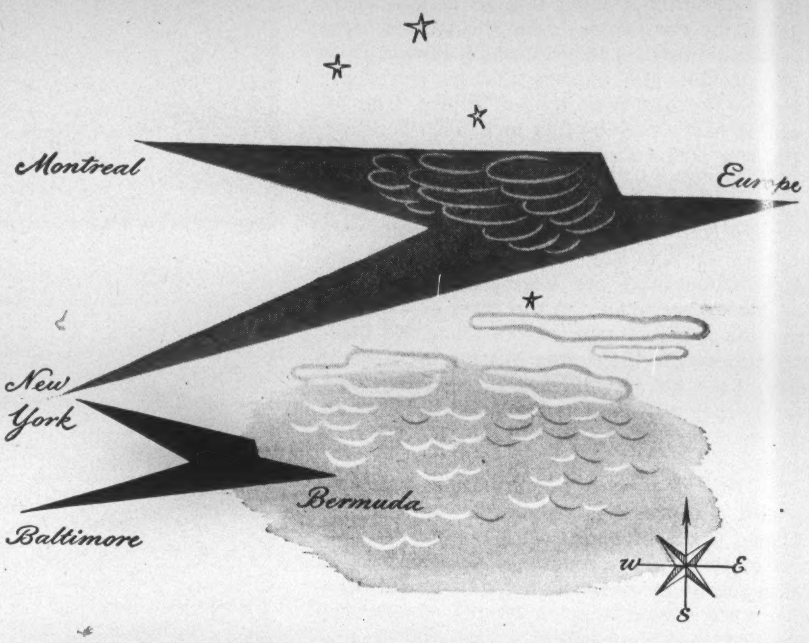


CRAVEN PLAIN—
without cork tips—
same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A'
will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY



SUMMER MIGRATIONS OF THE MAJOR AND MINOR

Speedbird
*(Volucris Velox Transmundana *)*

This famous British "Bird of Passage"— (*genus* Speedbird Constellation) is observed with increased frequency over the North Atlantic during the Spring and Summer months. Speeding high "above the weather"— with its distinctive body markings and characteristic ease and strength of flight — it has become a byword with travellers for swift, smooth journeys on these four vacation routes. For full information on the Speedbird's migratory habits, see below.

** Swift bird across the world. With apologies to John James Audubon.*

MONTREAL to BRITAIN

Departures - Mon., Wed. and Fri. — Fare to London - $336.00 One Way, $604.80 Round Trip. (Fare to Glasgow is less). Go from or return to New York at slight extra cost. Six flights weekly via Glasgow and Shannon.

NEW YORK to BERMUDA

Departures-Tues., Thurs., Fri. and Sun. —Fare-$70.00 One Way, $126.0 Round Trip (Canadian funds — plus 15% Govt. Tax). Baltimore-Bermud Speedbird service also available.

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT IS OUR LOCAL OFFICE

Information and reservations also at most airline and railway offices, o at B.O.A.C. city offices in:

***MONTREAL*, Laurentien Hotel,**
Phone LA. 4212

***TORONTO*, 90 Richmond ST., W**
Phone WA. 7788

B·O·A·C

SPEEDBIRD SERVIC
. . . Over the Atlantic
. . . and Across the Worl

Routes to Europe, Australia, New Zealan and South Africa are operated by B.O.A.C. in association with British European Airways, Qantas Empire Airways, Tasman Empire Airways Limited and South African Airways respectively.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

where a new industry was being established in the Maritimes, the manager was buoyant, optimistic, full of confidence that industry had a great future in the Maritimes for those who had the eyes to see where the real chances for development lay. He himself had worked in the United States and other parts of Canada and had returned to the Maritimes because he believed it did hold opportunity for young men of initiative. Why, think of the Maritimes' advantages in the export trade! Freight rates? Well, why worry so much about central Canada, when you could ship to western Canada for only a few cents more than from Montreal? And the Maritimes' market itself—a market of over a million people—that was not to be sneezed at. Opportunity? Why, the Maritimes were full of it.

Conflicting Views

How are we to account for these conflicting, almost directly opposite viewpoints? Both were expressed by business men of experience and ability, giving their honest views of conditions in Maritime industry in the light of their own personal experience in their own businesses. Everywhere I went, I was impressed by the willingness of businessmen to talk with great frankness of conditions in their own businesses. I was also impressed with how little of the traditional chip-on-the-shoulder attitude was expressed by responsible businessmen in the Maritimes, even by the heads of industries which were having a hard time. Of course, that does not mean that they think everything is all right. Quite the contrary, for almost everyone has a solution to suggest for the Maritime "problem"—and more often than not, the suggestions involve Dominion action of some kind, whether it be building a bridge over the Straits of Canso or equalizing the freight rates or establishing a "National Price". But on the whole, I found Maritime businessmen trying to take the reasonable approach to their problems; and I became convinced that if I was getting conflicting stories of the economic situation in the Maritimes today, it was because both were true.

There are bright spots and sore spots in the Maritime economy and both must be studied to reach valid conclusions. Looking back at the end of my trip, however, certain impressions stand out most strongly and many isolated cases have come into focus as definite trends. Economic conditions in the Maritimes today may be summed up as follows:

In the first place, there is a general feeling of well-being and prosperity in the Maritimes today. The outward and visible sign is the number of freshly-painted houses, new shutters and venetian blinds that one sees as one travels about the countryside. Retail sales have remained high, though as prices have risen, there has been some drop in unit sales and Saint John credit men report a slowing up of collections.

Farm income in the Maritimes was at an all-time high, and in the first quarter of 1948 the percentage increase over the corresponding period in 1947 had been higher than the all-Canada average. There is a good deal of new house construction and many industries are expanding their plants.

Era of Prosperity

The Maritimes have undoubtedly been experiencing an era of prosperity, though how much of this is the tail-end of the postwar boom, how much is due to the tremendous amount of returned men's money which has swelled the amount of spendable income temporarily, and how much is due to permanent improvements in the economic outlook, is impossible at this stage to estimate. Unemployment has shown first in Maritimes industry and is causing concern, though the percentage of unemployed is still a small fraction of the total working force, and the shortage of farm labor, especially in Prince Edward Island, is still acute.

Secondly, there is a constructive "new outlook" in the Maritimes and a growth of new industries soundly based on what the Maritimes can do best. Anyone who revisits the Maritimes today after an absence of several years cannot but be impressed with the lessening of the old chip-on-the-shoulder attitude, which blamed every Maritime adversity on Confederation, the Dominion government or central Canada. A new healthy attitude is growing among Maritimers of looking to their own initiative and resources for the answers to their problems.

Not Universal

This new outlook is by no means universal, but it is real and based on legitimate reasons for confidence and hope: new industries which make the most of the Maritimes' natural advantages; buoyant prospects in the fishing industry as the result of new freezing processes; the success of many secondary industries using Maritime primary products; the discovery of new uses for natural resources, and an increasing tourist trade.

Last, there are definite sore spots in the Maritime economy, some of which are basic problems which the rest of Canada cannot afford to neglect.

The sore spots centre around the development of the coal and steel industries; the future of steel shipbuilding; the use of the so-called "winter ports" of Halifax and Saint John; transportation problems; freight rates and their effect on the competitive position of Maritime industries; the loss of U.K. markets for lumber and Nova Scotia apples; the mortality of many small industries; and the drain of young men to other parts of Canada and the United States.

The majority of these problems involve national and international policies, the determination of which is obviously not in the hands of the Maritimes alone, or even primarily; and this fact accounts for a great deal of the sense of frustration that Maritimers feel in trying to tackle their own problems. In many a crucial situation affecting the Maritimes, a decision of the Dominion government or of business interests operating by remote control from Montreal or Toronto is involved.

Under these circumstances, the people in the rest of Canada cannot escape a share of responsibility for what happens to the Maritimes' economy; nor can they afford to neglect trouble spots in the Atlantic provinces if they would have a prosperous Canada, for the prosperity of the whole depends on the prosperity of the parts.

PICKERING COLLEGE
1842
BENE PROVISA PRINCIPIA PONANTUR
NEWMARKET, ONTARIO

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Pickering College offers a complete educational programme for boys from nine to nineteen years of age. An experienced staff, seasonal athletic activities, vocational guidance, hobby and club groups, library service, and careful medical supervision assure parents that the individual needs of each boy receive fullest consideration.

Early application for future vacancies is essential.

AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th

ROBERT E. K. ROURKE, M.A., HEADMASTER

"My dear-I feel even happier today than when we bought our home!"

The new home is the centre of their happiness. Of course there is a mortgage on it, but the family feels secure . . . and will, as long as Dad is there to meet the bills.

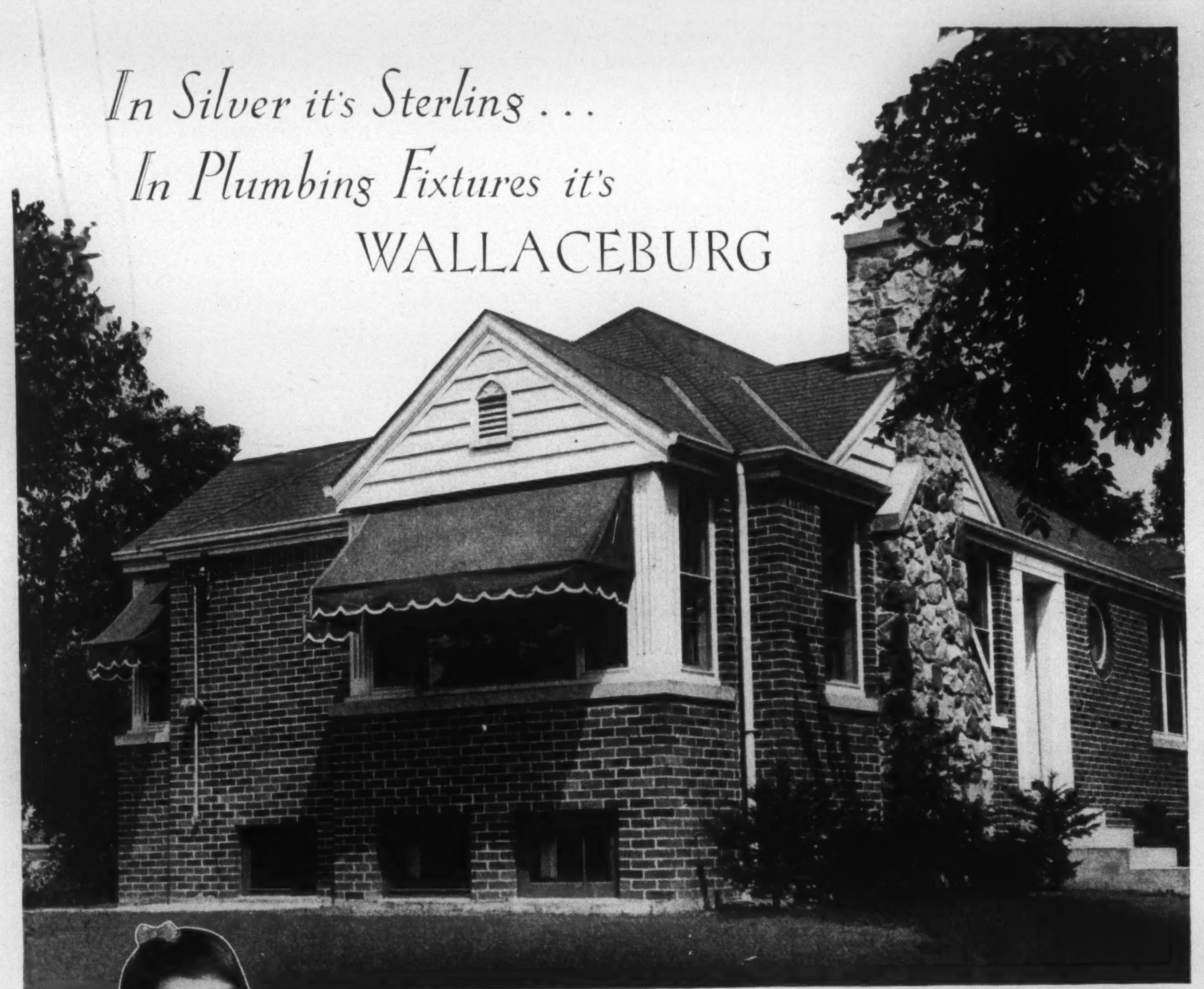
Today Dad feels great because he has closed the last gap in the family's armour of security. Even if he were to die prematurely, they will own their home. Today he arranged this through Imperial Life Assurance—arranged, as well, for running expenses in such an event.

Is your family as secure in your home? You can enjoy that grand feeling yourself. Call your Imperial Life representative.

IMPERIAL LIFE

FOUNDED 1897 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

In Silver it's Sterling . . .
In Plumbing Fixtures it's
WALLACEBURG



A lovely new home—attractive modern appointments—landscaped grounds—you will want everything to be in keeping with this smart setting. And not the least important is your choice of kitchen and shower fixtures. Better plumbers everywhere recommend Wallaceburg fittings, for 43 years a leader in the field. Their gleaming beauty and long, dependable service, free from frequent repairs or adjustments—mean full value for your money. You can install Wallaceburg fixtures and forget them. Ask your plumber. He knows.

Sold By Reliable Plumbers Everywhere

WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED

WALLACEBURG - MONTREAL - TORONTO - LONDON - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

WASHINGTON LETTER

Spy Trials Are Election Fodder, Adding To Tension Over Berlin

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THOSE "confidential" Washington dope sheets that offer to give subscribers the very latest on everything that goes on in Washington have been setting odds at 50-50 that the United States will be at war with Russia in a matter of months.

Despite assurances of military and diplomatic leaders that preparedness and a firm attitude toward the Soviet are the key to peaceful relations, continued tension in American-Soviet relations has most people in an uncertain frame of mind.

The news from Berlin has made most citizens highly receptive to disclosures of the Elizabeth Bentley spy hearing, which was staged so successfully by Republican strategists during the special session that it completely submerged President Truman's anti-inflation platform program in the public prints.

The President has angrily denounced the special session as a flop, although his Democratic political lieutenants consider that G.O.P. refusal to act on the Truman anti-inflation program has given them just the campaign material they needed. Democrats will make high prices and scarce housing their political *piece de resistence* when the campaign starts to roll next month.

Against the background of an uncertain foreign situation, Republican leaders are banking on the red hearings to be much more, during the campaign, than the "red herrings" that Mr. Truman termed them during the special session.

You will read more in forthcoming Washington despatches about the American spy case. Investigators of both the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee claim they can make spy charges stick, although the F.B.I. claimed that in the two years since Igor Gouzenko furnished the names of American spy suspects to them it has been unable to obtain sufficient evidence for convictions.

Not only are the G.O.P. strategists confident that they can convince the electorate that there is more than publicity in the sensational disclosures of active spy cells among high and low placed Federal workers, but they contend they can prove that the Red infiltration into U.S. government constitutes a serious "fifth column" menace.

The spy hearings doubtless will create few more million readers for the story of Igor Gouzenko, exposer of the Canadian spy ring, whose book is getting a timely release for newspaper serialization in the lull between the red hearings and the full heat of the election campaign.

Canadian Example

Thoughtful observers wonder why it has taken American authorities so long to follow up on spy ring leads that were furnished by the Canadian case. The Administration blames the laxity of U.S. espionage laws and the difficulty of getting convictions, let alone grand jury indictments.

The spy hearings, which have had all the appearance of having been staged conveniently for partisan political purposes, have prompted the comment from more than one responsible source that it is regrettable that the United States does not have the equivalent of a Canadian Royal Commission.

Through a Royal Commission, it is pointed out, it is possible to investigate secretly and thoroughly and then accuse those who should be prosecuted. Apparently information furnished by Gouzenko two years ago has never been sifted completely and thoroughly by U.S. authorities, although it is claimed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation looked into all leads.

The Canadian authorities were supposed to have furnished the names of high-placed American officials who were channelling vital war secrets to the Russians through the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

The long-drawn out failure to act on such leads is traced to a "soft" policy by the Democratic administration toward Russia. And there is a suspicion that the Democrats were reluctant to act on information that might have been embarrassing to some of their own top officials.

Whether it is red herring or Soviet shark, the spy case has emerged as a major weapon through which victory-hungry Republican campaign strategists will try to win their way into office.

Spearhead of Attack

Two Congressional committees, the Judiciary Committee headed by Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan and the Un-American Activities Committee of Representative Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, have been the double spearhead of the attack. They were successful in almost completely submerging the anti-inflation issue during the special session. They may be able to continue to divert the electors during the campaign.

Whether or not criminal convictions can be obtained, the hearings have served the purpose of convincing most observers that there were efforts—some successful—by Soviet agents or communist sympathizers to burrow their way into Government agencies in order to transmit vital national secrets to Moscow.

President Truman has in his public utterances declared that chances are "excellent" of maintaining peaceful relations with Russia. The G.O.P. in conformance with the non-partisan stand of the two major parties on foreign policy, has done nothing to dispute this attitude, in the interests of national security.

The newspapers, however, continue to report the disturbing news from Germany and Moscow of Russian insistence on having its own way in the Berlin dispute.

G.O.P. Candidate Dewey took pains to prevent Congressional leaders from adjourning without giving any consideration to Mr. Truman's program against inflation. As it is the Republicans are open to charges that they ignored a vital domestic issue for purely political purposes.

More thoughtful critics of the Truman program are making better progress in combatting this issue by pointing out that the Truman program could not possibly have worked.

Researchers point out that the "standby" price control bill sought by Mr. Truman actually provided for "immediate and virtually unlimited controls."

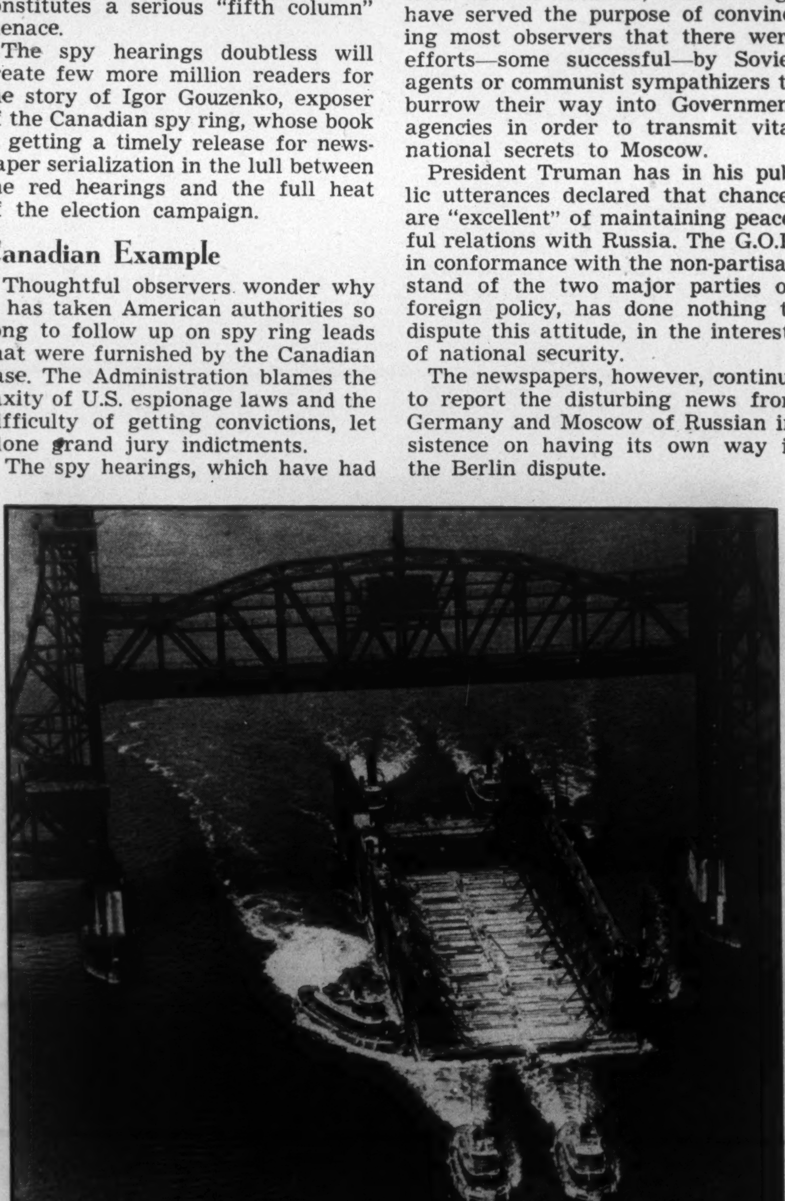
The New York *Times* summed up the arbitrary powers which the legislation would have given the White House, in this tart comment:

"It includes . . . an invitation to revisit the Alice in Wonderland of Economics in which the country lived during the reign of O.P.A. That is the land of Let's Pretend, whose chief industries are statistics and regulations, in which high taxes and black market prices don't count, and where the basic philosophy is that inflation that you can't see can't hurt you."

The Republican high command will obviously explore this theme fully in combatting the Democrat's two-point campaign against the cost of living and the lack of housing.

Meantime, the "red hearings" will continue to serve to remind the electors that the Administration may have been "too soft" toward a former ally, who could on short notice become an armed enemy.

The red hearings may even call on Henry Wallace to explain why so many people identified with his Progressive Party have definite links with Moscow.



Pushed and pulled by seven tugs, an 8,500-ton drydock 386 feet long traverses Newark Bay on its 1,700-mile journey from Newark to Mobile, Alabama, where it will be installed as part of the permanent ship repair facilities there. It took three hours for the tugs to manoeuvre the structure out of the bay into the ocean, where sea-going tugs took over.

Flower Bulbs for Fall Planting

EITHER FOR INDOOR FORCING OR OUTDOOR PLANTING

It has been proven that we carry not only the largest stock of flower bulbs in this country, but that our bulb catalogue lists more and better varieties than you can possibly obtain elsewhere.

THIS CATALOGUE IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

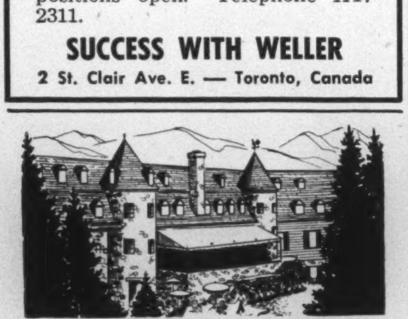
HOLLAND BULB & NURSERY CO.
Queen Elizabeth Way - Port Credit P.O., Ontario

WELLER
COLLEGE
LIMITED
(Formerly at 25 Bloor St. West)

SELECT SECRETARIAL TRAINING

Modern new location, Yonge St. at St. Clair Ave. Individual training; business personality developed; practical experience gained; high standard of graduation; limited enrolment; early registration advisable; lucrative positions open. Telephone HY. 2311.

SUCCESS WITH WELLER
2 St. Clair Ave. E. — Toronto, Canada

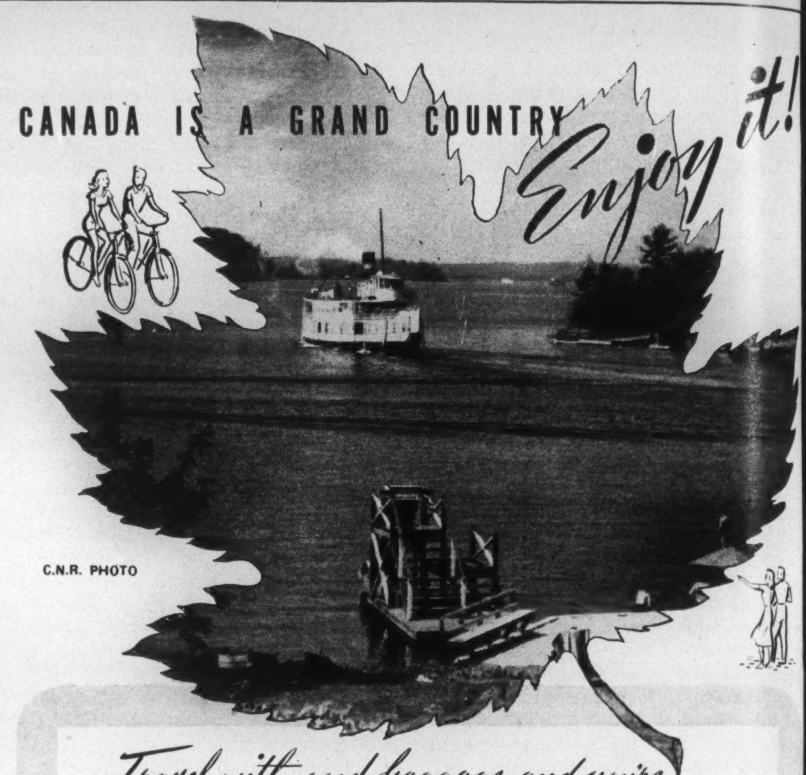


THE CHANTECLER
The Laurentians' Finest Hotel
45 miles north of Montreal 1 mile off 4-lane Highway 11.

- 400 Acre Wooded Estate
- Private Sandy Beach
- Year 'Round Sport Facilities

Capacity 150 in Hotel & Cottages
Room, Private Bath & Meals, Daily, Each
Sept 1-15. $9.50-13.50
After Sept. 15th; $8.00-11.50
Sprinkler protected throughout
Autumn reservations should be made now
Fully booked July-August
For illustrated booklet write Box 100, Ste. Adele, Quebec.

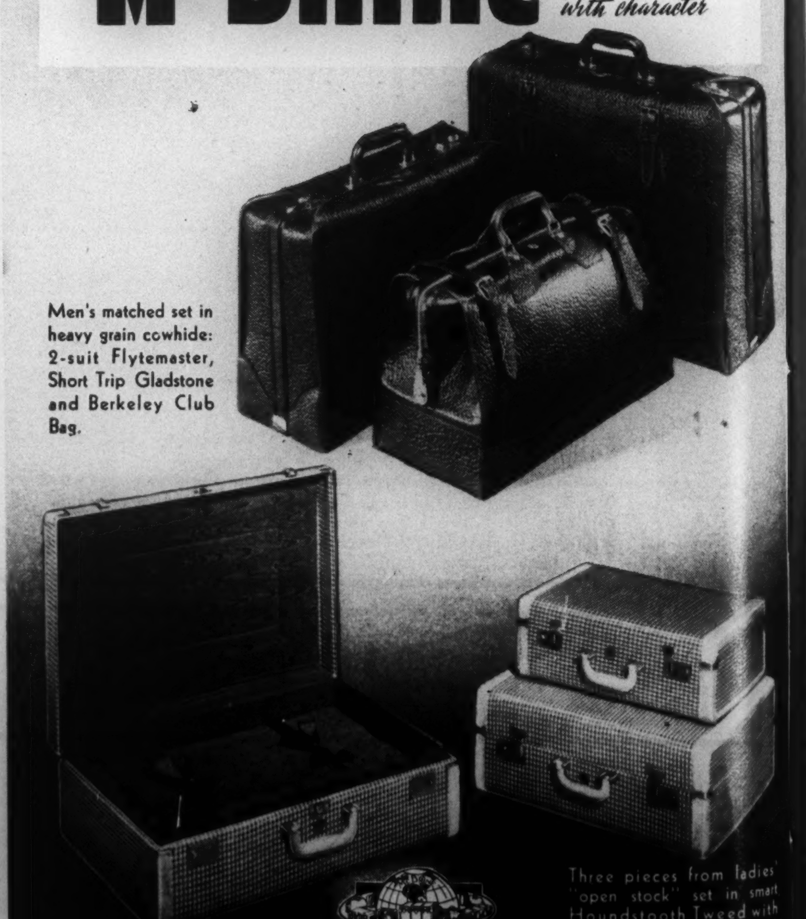
SWEETEN A
Sour
STOMACH
PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA
TABLETS
BRING QUICK RELIEF
MINT-FLAVORED



Travel with good baggage and you're
HEADED FOR A HAPPY HOLIDAY!

Yes, you're off to a smart start with your holiday wardrobe packed away in McBrine Baggage . . . *good* baggage with light-yet-sturdy strength and modern crushless packing convenience . . . *good-looking* baggage correctly styled and hallmarked with a proud name that commands respect wherever you go! No wonder it pays to be "choosey" about the baggage you take. See your McBrine dealer!

McBRINE *The* BAGGAGE *with character*



Men's matched set in heavy grain cowhide: 2-suit Flytemaster, Short Trip Gladstone and Berkeley Club Bag.

Three pieces from ladies' "open stock" set in smart Houndstooth Tweed with natural rawhide binding.

BE SURE IT'S McBRINE!

You pay no more for the extra satisfaction of owning baggage with this trade mark!

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Police Force And New Procedure Essential To Future Of U.N.

YOUR editorial "King and the Dominions" (S.N., June 5) seems to ignore the fact that the British Commonwealth of Nations has maintained its Asiatic and African membership mainly by military force; and more significantly, that the Commonwealth has always been as racially lop-sided, with the white man on the big end, as Bilbo's "solid south" in the U.S.A.

These two circumstances do not alter the fact that the Commonwealth has come nearest to a practical working model of peaceful international cooperation and organization that man has yet devised. And compared to the treatment accorded subject nations by German and Russian conquerors the English treatment of colonial peoples has been remarkably mild and relatively quite democratic.

The difference between the British Commonwealth and the U.N. can be summed up in the word "empire". The Commonwealth grew out of the age-old pattern of imperial conquest. This is a basis which naturally does not exist in the voluntary membership of the U.N. And we have seen how, as the Empire gave way to the Commonwealth, the strong international attachments remained only between the racially and nationally related states. When social and national traditions stem from radically different origins, *viz.* the contrast of the Asiatic and African social traditions to the British, peaceful cooperation has become increasingly difficult and threatens to cease entirely.

As a counterpart of the British military force in the British Commonwealth, the U.N., to enforce its decisions, must employ an international police force, a force which does not exist. And until it does, and until a few radical and fundamental changes are achieved in the procedure of the U.N. itself so as to insure that such a force will be used in conformance with the ideals of the U.N., the present international anarchy will continue to flourish as disastrously as heretofore.

London, Ont. A. C. FRANCIS

Fore!

IF MR. HARRIS has relayed this dispute accurately, then he reveals a shocking ignorance of the St. Andrew's rules, not only on the part of Messrs. Hotchkiss and Sedgewick, but for himself (S.N., July 24). There was no basis for dispute in the situation described. Sedgewick was quite entitled to lift his ball away from the lark's nest (but not nearer the hole) without penalty, since the rules of the game state that "dead" obstructions (broken twigs, rocks, old girdles, etc.) may be moved, except in a bunker. Similarly, Hotchkiss was entitled to move away from the hornets' nest. If he hit the pin, he was subject to no penalty unless the hornets' nest was within 20 yards of the pin, which, for obvious reasons, seems unlikely.

I am happy to see, however, that Harris has memorized the rules for single bathing in Trois Rivières. We can't be too careful, in this province.

Montreal, Que. HIPPOLITE HORMISDAS

That Picture

I WISH to offer my congratulations on your effort to further our appreciation of the functional aspects of modern art. The therapeutic value of the reproduction of "Annunciation" (S.N., July 3) in cases of poor circulation is beyond calculation. I was quite refreshed, though dizzily, when I had stood on my head long enough to examine it. Do give us more of this type of art in your most admirable publication.

Owen Sound, Ont.

MARGARET HAWKINS

Religion in Schools

THE challenge of tomorrow must be faced by the children of today. The importance of adequate education cannot be too strongly emphasized. In one of several studies recently made in the interests of better education for tomorrow, the Harvard Report declares, "Education is not complete without moral guidance. Moral guidance may be obtained from our religious heritage."

Familiarizing the children with handling the Bible and having regularly read selected passages from its pages will not only give moral guidance but will help make clear the need of God in every worthy life enterprise. There need be no controversy over special religious interpretation; let the Bible make its own impress on the mind of the pupils. Such imparted Bible knowledge will set up moral standards and give spiritual insight to complete the concept of education of our children. Departments of Education in each province might well replace present authorized religious textbooks with the Bible.

Toronto, Ont. (Rev.) R. S. LAIDLAW

No Hare or Hounds

COMMENTING upon Wilfrid Eggleston's "The Liberal Dilemma" (S.N., July 24) I would take issue with his statement of "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds". I maintain our Liberal administration at Ottawa has most ably fulfilled John Stuart Mill's conception of "liberalism and liberty" as outlined recently by Bertrand Russell over the C.B.C.—and in addition merited the unqualified admiration of William Ewart Gladstone, were that grand old man alive today. It is, I think, generally conceded that our Liberal government has from time to time taken off the spectacles of "The Party" the better to see the other fellow's point of view and in so doing has incorporated in part those progressive features of an opposition's platform that had their root in true liberalism under democratic government.

Mr. Eggleston's article gives one the happy chance of stating in rebuttal that there have been no hare or hounds, Jekyll and Hyde tactics during our Liberal regime, no throttling of the opposition and no smothering of the expansions of ideas in the interests of humanity and industry in this Canada of ours.

In my modest and limited view no government in history has exceeded our present one in its zeal to keep step with progress and evolution while at the same time adhering consistently to its well-known espousal of the principles of liberalism.

Victoria, B.C. K. M. W. LAKE

Pen In Hand

FOR a great many years I have been a regular reader (and occasional contributor) to your excellent regular department "Dear Mr. Editor". Recently, however, I have been somewhat baffled. Instead of turning regularly to Page 4 I now have to hunt through the paper to find out what intelligent Canadians are saying about current goings-on and about your opinions. While I admire your Ottawa report, I am also devoted to the conglomerate view of my fellows.

I am aware that this re-arrangement was not made without full consideration of all factors and it is not for simple folk to complain. I would like to be reassured, however, that this apparent demotion does not mean that at some time in the future I might be deprived of the benefit and enjoyment of the penetrating views of your "Letters".

Brandon, Man. MELVIN JENKINS

Editor's Note: No cause for alarm. SATURDAY NIGHT, *too, is appreciative of both the quantity and quality of those of its readers who take pen in hand.*

FELLOW IN PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

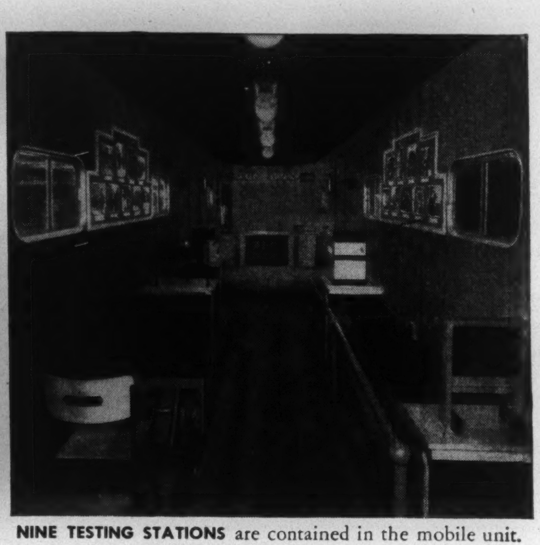
Applications for the position of Fellow in Public Health Education in the School of Hygiene will be received until September 10th. Excellent opportunity for training and experience. Open to university graduates in Arts or Science. Stipend $1500. Write to Secretary, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto.

ACCOUNTANCY
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course. 50 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 8 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. Allied subjects include: Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.

Write for Catalogue, Shaw Schools, Dept.RC. 57
HEAD OFFICE: 1130 BAY ST., TORONTO
Montreal Branch Office, Sun Life Bldg.,
SHAW SCHOOLS

THE AVERAGE PERSON is far from being expert in judging accurate distance between two objects several hundred yards away. This Distance Judgment test is one of the most useful of the devices in the mobile unit for testing drivers. Out of more than 16,000 people tested, only 9 per cent have rated "A."

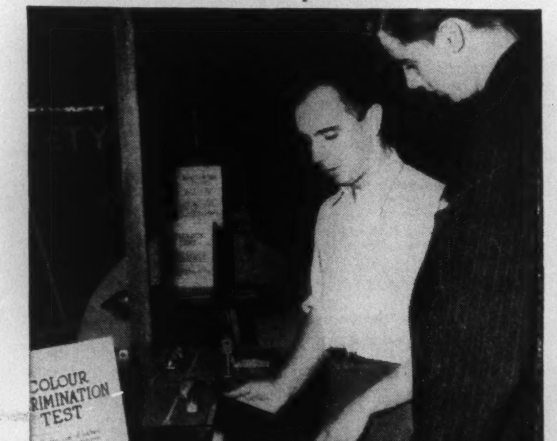


NINE TESTING STATIONS are contained in the mobile unit. Tests as varied as foot reaction time . . . visual acuity . . . colour discrimination . . . distance judgment . . . field of vision are applied. Of more than 16,000 persons tested to date, no candidate has rated 100 per cent on *all* tests.

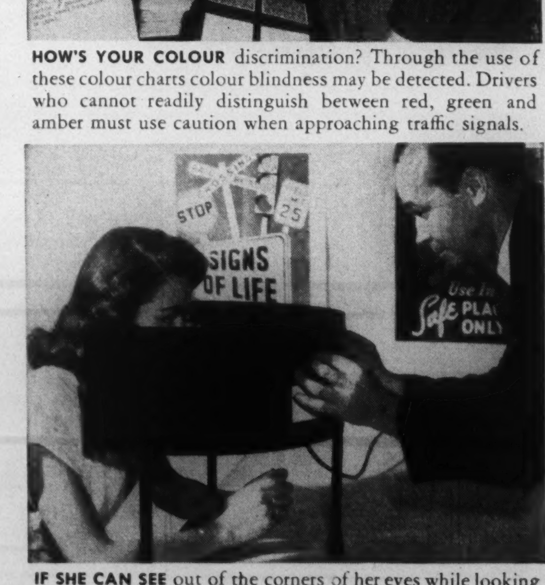
Right only nine times out of ten

But what about that *tenth* time? The average motorist is a little too vague about judging distance, according to a well-known public safety authority. One of the greatest causes of highway accidents is the action of the motorist who swings out to pass a car when a third vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction. If such a manoeuvre is to be successful, the co-operation of all *three* drivers is necessary. The driver with poor distance judgment may "get by" nine times out of ten . . . but the tenth time spells trouble.

Out of more than 16,000 drivers scientifically tested in the Mobile testing unit designed by John Labatt Limited, only 9 per cent rated an "A" on Distance Judgment. When a car-driver knows his shortcomings, he doesn't take chances—and consequently, he is a potentially safer driver. In the long run, traffic safety is a matter of education.



HOW'S YOUR COLOUR discrimination? Through the use of these colour charts colour blindness may be detected. Drivers who cannot readily distinguish between red, green and amber must use caution when approaching traffic signals.



IF SHE CAN SEE out of the corners of her eyes while looking straight ahead, she'll rate high in this Field of Vision test—be a safer driver. The public safety project includes introduction of driver training courses into Canadian high schools.

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

Published in support of Public Safety by John Labatt Limited

"with the WOODS line you're equipped!"
say 2 generations of outdoor men!

WOODS Sleeping Robes at the North and South Poles . . . WOODS Tents and Camp equipment in wildest mountains, deepest jungles, and bleakest eastern deserts . . . WOODS Haversacks made official equipment for the 1948 Canadian Olympic Team! That's the sort of record, extending over 35 years, which has built such solid confidence in the WOODS line, among hunters and sportsmen everywhere.

WOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg; Ogdensburg, N.Y.

The famous Woods line includes:

3-Star and 2-Star Sleeping Robes
Tents, Tarpaulins
Rucksacks, Dunnage Bags, etc.
Arctic Jackets
Rough Rider and Goose Brand Clothing
Golf Bags
Cotton and Jute Bags

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Labor's Share Of National Income High But Agriculture Catching Up

By B. K. SANDWELL

IN THE year 1938 the real wages of an average group of employees (including salaried persons) in Canada could be represented by an index figure of 2190; in 1947 those same real wages of a corresponding group of employees on the same index scale would be represented by the figure 2038. The course of this index over the intervening period may be represented thus:

Year 1938	2190
Year 1942	1981
Year 1944	2054
Year 1945	2101
Year 1946	2142
Year 1947	2038

These figures are not dollars and are not the earnings of any particular individual or class of individuals. They are arrived at by taking the total share of the national income in dollars received by the wage-and-salary-earning classes, adjusting it by the rising wholesale price level, and then adjusting it again by the rising employment index. They represent the changing income, in goods and services, of the same-sized group of assorted workers throughout the period, if the purchasing power of their dollars varied according to the wholesale price index.

Actually they rather underestimate the purchasing power of such a group in the later years, because the cost-of-living index, which is what such a group spends most of its income on, rose much less than the wholesale price index. If the first adjustment were made by the cost-of-living index the table would be as follows:

Year 1938	2143
Year 1942	2083
Year 1944	2283
Year 1945	2325
Year 1946	2426
Year 1947	2405

The difference between the two sets of figures is the advantage conferred upon the wage-earning class (so far as its income is spent on cost-of-living items) by the controls and subsidies, at the expense of the taxpayers in general and of the "natural" incomes (incomes as they would be if there were no controls) of other classes such as farmers and landlords. As the controls and subsidies disappear, the two tables will come steadily closer together, probably as much by a decline of the wholesale price index as by a rise of the cost-of-living index. Because part of the income of this group is spent on cost-of-living items and part on other objects, the real position of the group is between the two sets of figures, but the lower-wage part of the group is nearer to the second table, and the salaried group nearer to the first.

What Labor Gets

These are among the many interesting deductions to be made from the statistics of the division of the national income which have just been made public for the year 1947. This particular compilation does not go further back than 1938, so that it cannot be compared against any period not disturbed by war or after-war conditions. The decline in the real income of the wage-and-salary classes between 1938 and 1942 was due in part to the large dilution of the labor force by women, and in part to the fact that in such periods prices rise more readily than wages; when the labor situation became really tight and the workers began to organize wages rapidly caught up.

The figures for 1938 would be very misleading if taken as representing any real widespread prosperity among the workers, as the annexed table will readily show. They represent the condition of a comparatively small body of the total available labor force, that part of it which had employment in a low-employment year. The employment index for the year was 111.8 (base year 1926 equals 100), as against 183 in 1944 and 187.9 in 1947. While labor received in 1938 the largest fraction of the total national income that it has received in any year to date, its share adjusted for the wholesale price index was still only 2,449 millions as against 3,829 millions in 1947; and the latter not in the dollars of 1947 (of which labor and salaries got 6,600 millions) but in dollars of the purchasing power of 1938. In other words, in a bad year labor gets more than an average share of a bad income, but in a good year it is still much better off with a slightly-less-than-average share of a good income. The change between low employment and high employment is shown by the fact that the "real" (purchasing power) income of the Canadian people per capita was only $348 in 1938 and was $533 in 1947. In absolute dollars, without adjustment for purchasing power, the per capita income rose from $348 to $852.

In 1938 there was of course no disturbance for military expenditure. In the accompanying table the expenditures on military pay and allowances have been taken out of consideration entirely, because they are no part of the process of production, and because they are paid by means of taxes taken from the other three classes of recipients of income, who either currently or at a later date have to provide the funds for war.

The real value of the net national income (military pay excluded), after adjusting its dollar value to the changing price index, has not been greatly changed since 1942. It reached a wartime maximum of 6½ billion (in 1938 dollars) in 1944 and then declined slightly, to recover to 6.6 billion in 1946, as industry readjusted itself to peace, and a little nearer to 6.7 billion in 1947. But a considerably larger share of this total is now going to agriculture and small industry, on account of the sharp rise in agricultural products. The employment index in 1947 was at its highest point, but this does not involve a correspondingly high level of production because the number of hours worked has been sharply diminished.

Investors Carry Load

The greater part of the burden of taxation in support of the war has fallen upon the larger-income class; and moreover the item of "investment income" as shown in this computation is partly the income of corporations before all direct taxation, and is subjected to corporation tax and all profits taxes before reaching the investor. In 1943, for example, over 40 per cent of the total national revenue was extracted from the incomes of corporations before they were distributed to shareholders or put back into the business, with the result that a great deal more than half of what appears here as "investment income" never reached the investor, and even that remainder which did was still subjected to varying rates of income tax according to the degree of his wealth.

It is unfortunately impossible to work out the net after-tax share left to these three elements of our economy after the tax-collector has got through with them, but it seems a fairly safe guess that of that net after-tax income the investor gets less than 10 per cent, and salary and wage earners, farmers and small business men get about 64 and 26 per cent respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

Year	'38	'42	'44	'45	'46	'47
Net national income (millions)	3.940	8,277	9,685	9,627	9,617	10,735
Ditto omitting military pay	3,931	7,636	8,617	8,455	9,277	10,652
Price index, approx.	100	123	132	132	140	160
Nat. income omitting mil. pay, adjusted for price index	3,931	6.208	6,528	6,405	6,625	6,660
Wages & salaries ditto	2,449	3,441	3,759	3,686	3.710	3,829
Agriculture & small bus. ditto	790	1.332	1,414	1,268	1,555	1,542
Investment income ditto	692	1,435	1,354	1,451	1,360	1,289
Pop., millions	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5
Per capita income adjusted	348	531	544	529	538	533
Per capita income unadjusted	348	653	718	700	754	852
Wages & salaries as % of nat. income excluding mil. pay	62.3	55.4	57.6	59.0	56.2	57.4
Agric. and small business ditto	20.1	21.4	21.6	19.8	23.4	23.2
Invest. income ditto	17.6	23.1	20.7	21.2	20.4	19.4
Employment index (1926 base)	111.8	173.7	183.0	175.1	173.2	187.9
Cost-of-living index	102.2	117.0	118.9	119.5	123.6	135.5

ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
Courses Offered
LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HONOUR MATRICULATION, UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY
Illustrated prospectus on request. Early registration advisable. Write to:
PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV BERT HOWARD, D.D.
Co-Educational
GRAHAM HALL FOR YOUNG MEN
THE MANOR FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
BAKER HOUSE FOR BOYS

BELMONT MANOR
& GOLF CLUB
INVERURIE & Cottages
RAVELLO GARDENS
THE REEFS BEACH CLUB
For Information
Consult Your Travel Agent or
BERMUDA HOTELS INC.
67 Richmond St. W., Toronto - PL. 3422

THE GROVE SCHOOL
LAKEFIELD

Nestling in the lovely Kawartha Lake region is this Residential Country School for Boys that has been turning out some of Canada's leading citizens since 1879.

The environment assures good health; the faculty offers sound scholastic tuition from Primary Grades to Senior Matriculation; and the broader training in religion, music and the arts is always kept to the fore.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
The Headmaster
G. WINDER SMITH, B.A.
LAKEFIELD, ONT.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 14th.

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK OTTAWA
Founded 1891

The only independent school for boys in the capital of Canada. Boarders and day boys accepted.

Boys 7-18 prepared for the Universities, the Service Colleges, and Business.

Next term commences Wednesday, September 15th, boarders returning the night of Tuesday, September 14th.

For information concerning admission, scholarships, bursaries and Leonard Foundation awards, apply to
C. L. Ogden Glass, M.A., *Headmaster*

Fly
TCA "NORTH STAR"
SKY LINERS
FROM TORONTO TO
MONTREAL 1 hr. 40 min.
NEW YORK 1 hr. 50 min.
CHICAGO 2 hr. 20 min.

• PASSENGER
• AIRCARGO
• AIR MAIL
• AIR EXPRESS

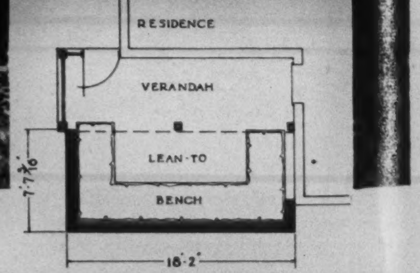
PHONE AD. 5231
BAY & TEMPERANCE STS.
THE ARCADE, ROYAL YORK HOTEL
OR YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

For Full Information On All TCA Services Call Your Nearest TCA Office

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
TRANSCONTINENTAL INTERNATIONAL TRANS-ATLANTIC

A VERANDAH HAS ITS FACE LIFTED

How a half-span Orlyt Greenhouse came to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lambert, Welland, Ont.



Mr. and Mrs. Lambert had a verandah—also a great desire for a small Orlyt greenhouse where they could enjoy flowers during cold weather months—and, perhaps, grow a vegetable or two. We talked the matter over with them and submitted sketches. The decision was made to convert the verandah into an Orlyt "leanto". Result: the desired greenhouse occupies little more space than the verandah, but offers considerable floor area for plant benches and work requirements.

This is only one way of enjoying Orlyt which, being ready-made in portable sections, has astonishing possibilities. Our newest Orlyt booklet shows these. Send for a copy to our *Department S.*

We suggest that you lose no time in planning for your Orlyt if you want it this year.

Lord & Burnham Co. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

Your camera becomes a "color camera" when you load it with a Kodak color film

Adventure ahead—your first full-color pictures! Nothing new to buy except a roll of Kodak color film—this page tells you which film for your type of camera . . . Your Kodak dealer will answer other questions, give you helpful leaflets . . . Though Kodak is making more color film than ever before, the supply has not yet caught up with the growing demand . . . Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto

It's Kodak for Color

MOST ROLL FILM CAMERAS—including the Brownie—use Kodacolor Film. Just turn your exposed film over to your Kodak dealer. You'll receive your color negatives, and as many full-color prints as you order. →

MOST MINIATURE CAMERAS use Kodachrome Film for color. Exposed film is finished in the form of slides for projection . . . without extra charge. As a double reward, you can also get Kodachrome *Prints* through your Kodak dealer. →

HOME MOVIE CAMERAS use Kodachrome Film . . . have been using it since 1935 . . . and from the moment movie makers saw their first full-color movies, there was no question in their minds about the future of color photography. Gorgeous color . . . sparkling new interest . . . this was it!

KODACHROME
KODACHROME

"Kodak" is a trade-mark

Kodak

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Hull's Story: From A Log Cabin To Negotiations In Kremlin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

CORDELL Hull's memoirs (2 vols., Macmillan, $10.50) don't quite rank with Stimson's in interest, inspiration or breadth of view. But they are not to be compared at all with the stuff put out by Morgenthau, Farley and Ickes, or even with the secret papers of Harry Hopkins, currently running in *Collier's*.

The chapters on his early life in Tennessee are an absorbing human interest story, and one which well explains the tough fibre of the man, who never could warm up to paternalism in government. The conversations and negotiations with almost all of the leaders of the contemporary world on every imaginable international problem of our day carry one on through the pages with a binding interest.

The authoritative account of the foreign policy of the whole Roosevelt era, in which the United States emerged from isolation to world leadership, demands a place for these memoirs on the shelf of every student of international affairs. And the admirable 60-page index makes the material in the other 1740 pages instantly accessible.

One has become so accustomed to the picture of the sober and dignified statesman that it is both startling and delightful to read of his origins in the Tennessee mountains. Cordell Hull was born in a small, rented log cabin a few years after the Civil War. His forefathers on both sides were "all poor, but law-abiding and honest." He is intensely proud of his mountainfolk and his State.

He tells in simple, straightforward language of how his father, after being shot clean through the head by a Yankee guerrilla during the war, made a miraculous recovery and then pursued his attacker across two states. "He went straight up to him without ceremony and shot him dead . . . Back home, nobody ever said anything against what he had done." His father also operated a small still in a cavern, "which was not considered bad conduct at that time." His mother used a spinning wheel and loom and made all of their clothes while the children also had coarse, home-made shoes.

Hull's home county lay exactly on the border-line of the Civil War. "Everybody of military capacity was expected to go to the war. It really did not make so much difference which side he fought on." After the war the Confederates "adhered to a man to the Democratic party, while those of the Union persuasion adhered to the Republican party. In Pickett County it was possible for a candidate for county office to forecast within two or three votes the vote he would receive."

Bible Background

For education, young Cordell started with his ABC's at his mother's knee, along with constant Bible reading. The father, moving to a farm in the richer bottomland, opening a small store, and rafting timber to distant Nashville, secured schooling for his five sons where and when it could be had. At one of these schools, at age 15, Cordell saw his first daily newspaper. The next year, going to a school in Kentucky, he saw his first train.

It was that year, at age 16, that he began to read law in a law office: he had taken an earlier interest in attending the courts. A good showing in a debate led him into making his first political speech, at 17, in Grover Cleveland's second campaign. The chief issue of that campaign was the tariff, and thus began Hull's lifelong interest in trade and tariffs.

He must have been a precocious youth. Before he was 19 he was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. At 20 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year ran for the Tennessee legislature. He was elected, a month after he was 21. The following year he made his first trip to Washington, and called on President Cleveland in the White House.

After raising his own company and taking it off to the Spanish-American War in Cuba, he returned to become a judge at 30. Soon afterwards he won his seat in Congress—by 15 votes. Within three weeks he introduced a bill calling for an income tax; and after a six-year fight became the father of this measure in the United States. Within four years, when the Democrats won the House in 1910, he was "participating actively in the high Party councils."

Through great pluck and ability, and as great luck, Hull was thus on the scene and nicely established just as the longest period of Democratic ascendancy since the Civil War began. The Democrats have only succeeded in putting three men into the White House in all that time. Hull had met, and campaigned for, Cleveland. Now he was working for Woodrow Wilson. And afterwards he was to become one of the highest officers in the long administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

Since Hull reaches that point by page 167, we'll skip along to there. Though he claims the chief responsibility in securing the nomination of Roosevelt he didn't grab at the offer of the job of Secretary of State. Quite the contrary, he took a month to think it over, and then Roosevelt had to press it on him. Before accepting he made it clear that his idea of being Secretary was not a "mere carrying-on of correspondence with foreign governments." He would formulate his own ideas on policy, and recommend them to the President for his approval or disapproval. Roosevelt said: "We will do it that way." Later on Hull adds: "I had no hesitation in standing up to the President."

It was typical of Hull that in receiving his 60 foreign ambassadors and ministers for the first time, he told each "I intend to be completely frank with you in all our conversations. I intend to tell you the exact truth." His story gives that impression throughout. From the beginning, he cut out his attendance at the customary round of diplomatic luncheons, dinners and parties. At home, Mrs. Hull was completely informed on all his problems and never gave away a secret.

The Men He Knew

Among the most interesting passages are his forthright appraisals of his cabinet colleagues, his Republican opponents, and the many foreign statesmen he met. Hoover, though not easily approachable in office, was "entirely agreeable in conversation", though he "did not indulge in humor". Hull consulted him quite often, but could never persuade Roosevelt to meet him or call on his services. With Stimson he worked "like a double cousin"; Hull rates him as "a very able, broad-gauged, patriotic statesman . . . whose name should be most highly regarded in the history of our times."

It may come as a surprise to some to read here that Farley was "the highest type of individual, citizen, and official. His many fine qualities, including ability, truth, candor, loyalty and absolute trustworthiness, endeared him to all who knew him . . . I never knew a more successful political manager or a finer man." That is quite a contrast to Ickes' view in a recent *Post* article. But then Hull found Ickes "quite far to the

CORDELL HULL

Club Whitesands
ON LAKE CATCHACOMA

ONTARIO'S NEWEST
AND FINEST
YEAR ROUND RESORT
HOTEL

RATES $98.00 PER PERSON
PER WEEK
AND UP

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION
WRITE
MICHAEL C. McELLIGOTT
Resident Manager

P.O. BOX 790, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.
CANADA

READY
TO GO TO WORK
IN 2 SECONDS

EASE
NEURITIC
NEURALGIC
PAIN
ASPIRIN

GENUINE ASPIRIN
IS MARKED
THIS WAY

BAYER

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets.......... 18c
24 tablets.......... 29c
100 tablets.......... 79c

University of Toronto
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO
Ettore Mazzoleni, *Principal*
SENIOR SCHOOL
Dr. Arnold Walter, Director

Professional training for specially gifted students.
Three-Year Courses in Piano, Strings, Singing, Composition, Chamber Music, and Opera.
Artist's Diploma of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.
Faculty includes KOLESSA, PARLOW, DE KRESZ, VINCI, WALTER, GOLDSCHMIDT, GEIGER-TOREL.
Tuition and Maintenance Scholarships from $125. to $750.

For Syllabus and information, write to
The Senior School, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto
135 College Street, Toronto 2B, Ont.
4-S

"Take a tip from me . . . get your fountain drinks where they use clean, safe DIXIE CUPS and VORTEX CUPS"

"I go for a fountain that gives me Dixie Cups or Vortex Cups. They are used but once. Too many colds around to take a chance with anything else. A drink even *tastes* better when you *know* the cup is clean."

DIXIE CUP

"Dixie" is a registered trade mark of the Dixie Cup Company

DIXIE CUP COMPANY (CANADA) LTD., 100 STERLING RD., TORONTO ONTARIO

left", with "an unfortunate approach which not infrequently antagonized others."

Hull is sternly unforgiving of his Under-Secretary Sumner Welles, who "badly abused his trust by going over my head to see the President without instructions, and undertaking . . . to act as virtual Secretary of State." Hopkins, beginning in the "Kitchen Cabinet", became more conscious of responsibility in later years.

Henry Wallace was "extremely energetic and possessed considerable ability, but was in many respects an extreme leftist. He was inclined to explore new theories and to embrace them if they appeared plausible. This habit from time to time led him into difficulties . . . " Morgenthau "often acted as if he were clothed with authority to project himself into the field of foreign affairs . . . though he was not at all fully or accurately informed."

Truman (Harry S.) gets fewer than a dozen lines in the entire book, and no appraisal. But his running mate in the current campaign, Alben Barkley, comes off as "one of the most intelligent statesmen with whom I have been privileged to serve." From the company he picks, Hull would go down as a progressive conservative; he says of himself later on that he inclined towards Gladstonian liberalism.

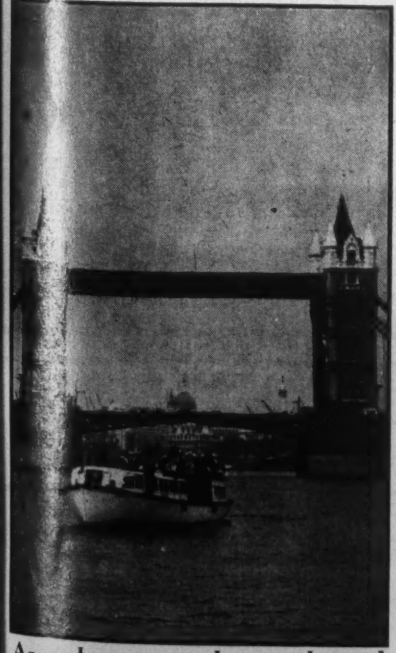
Among the foreign dignitaries with whom he had to deal Hull was less than enamored of de Gaulle. Defending stoutly through many pages the trying story of the State Department's Vichy policy, the "dictatorial attitude and political adventures" of *le grand Charles* are thoroughly excoriated. Yet when Hull finally met de Gaulle in Algiers in 1943 he found him "much more pleasant than I had expected." Roosevelt had wanted to put de Gaulle, Darlan and Giraud into a single room together, and give the French leadership to the one who came out!

Courageous Churchill

Churchill, this doughty old fighter from Tennessee greatly admired. "No people in history ever had a more courageous and inspiring leader . . . He showed great vision and sound statesmanship." And this in spite of some differences in policy. For to the "Gladstonian liberal", Churchill was always a Tory, even "at its best"; and Hull admits to "definite ideas on the future of the British colonial empire" which were not the same as Churchill's.

There is little sign that these "definite" ideas of Hull's (and Roosevelt's) were matched by an intimate knowledge of colonial problems and the evolution of the British Empire. The nagging attack by the two American leaders on British "colonialism" must have been a constant annoyance to Whitehall. Yet, all in all, however, Hull thinks the British-American wartime cooperation one of the most remarkable in history.

Hull showed an early appreciation of the Russian problem. He had learned in a hard school, for Ambassador Oumansky in 1940 was "a walking insult." As early as December 1941, the moment the German offensive against Moscow had been halted, the Soviets began making demands for territorial gains from the war. Stalin demanded of Eden at that time recognition of Soviet annexation of the Baltic States, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia; he wanted to give the Dodecanese Islands to Turkey (planning, no doubt, to gobble both himself); and he wanted to cut the Rhineland off as a separate state.



As a change to underground travel, the waterbuses now in operation on the Thames are proving very popular with London workers living near the river. Above, passing Tower Bridge.

For these concessions he "offered" Britain bases in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark. Earlier in 1941—something I had never heard before—Stalin wanted British divisions in the Ukraine.

Meeting Molotov in Washington in 1942, Hull found him a "quiet-mannered agreeable man." In Moscow the following year he became "increasingly pleasant and communicative." Molotov's shrewdness, ability and resourcefulness are mentioned twice-over.

Russian Policy

With Stalin, Hull discussed the planting of wheat (six inches deep in Tennessee) and rafting timber. When Stalin told him spontaneously, at a banquet (October 1943) that after the defeat of Germany, Russia would join in fighting Japan, Hull considered this so important and so secret that he didn't even tell Eden, and sent the message to Roosevelt half in Army code and half in Navy code. But it was his own view that the Russians would only come in in the last fortnight, to overrun Manchuria. In 1944 Ambassador Harriman gave him a very accurate estimate of Soviet postwar policy.

Two of the greatest mistakes of American wartime foreign policy, both arising out of Roosevelt's initiative without consultation with the State Department, are fully treated here. The first was the formula of "Unconditional Surrender" with which the President came out at the Casablanca press conference, to the consternation of Churchill and the State Department, and the great profit of Herr Goebbels. In this case, Roosevelt showed unwonted stubbornness, clinging to his formula against all the evidence that it was stiffening German resistance, and even against the pleading of Eisenhower and Bedell Smith from the battlefield.

Last Act In Office

The other case was closely connected: the Morgenthau Plan of 1944 for turning Germany into a potato patch, our last great gift to Goebbels' propaganda. This made Hull the maddest he ever was in twelve years at the State Department; and Stimson fully shared his anger. They brought the President around quickly. There is a pathetic suggestion of Roosevelt's failing strength in his admission to Stimson that he had no idea how he had come to initial the memorandum, that he must have done so without much thought. But the damage was done.

Hull's talk with Roosevelt on this question, October 1944, was his last important act in office. He had reached a state of collapse, and had to resign and go to hospital for seven months. It is doubtful if his strength would have sufficed for the presidency, which Roosevelt professed to urge on him as late as June 20, 1940, after the fall of France. Hull was "strongly opposed to the third term."

One of his few references to Canada is an amusing story of how a U.S. Customs officer insisted on charging duty on Canadian planes when the R.C.A.F. moved into Alaska as the U.S. forces moved into the Aleutians to meet the Japs. The Treasury backed up the Customs man so Hull certified the hundreds of Canadians as "distinguished visitors", free of customs examination!

He concludes his story with a chapter of observations and admonitions. We have reached a time to stop, look and listen he warns. For all of our material progress, we are in some ways worse off than our ancestors. "We suffer from a striking lack of broad education and of devotion to the spirit of law and liberty, and fail to maintain the deep interest and keen alertness necessary to the proper conduct of public affairs."

"When two Americans met on the road, in the early days of the republic, they discussed the government. They felt they were a part of the government and the government was a part of them. In these days when two Americans meet they are more likely to discuss the movie they saw the night before."

"The future of mankind rests upon . . . the awakening of citizens to a far more consistent and broader performance of their duties," and upon "strengthening the religious and moral foundations of thought and conduct." "We face the supreme crisis of all ages."

The important 4/5 of your drink
CANADA DRY
Sparkling WATER
CLUB SODA

CANADA DRY
Sparkling WATER
THE ARISTOCRAT OF SODA WATERS

GAS

the wonder fuel has served Toronto for 100 years

This is a happy year for Consumers' Gas . . . it celebrates one hundred years of uninterrupted service to the citizens of Toronto. These are the people . . . the men and women . . . who have contributed to the growth of this great enterprise, an outstanding one on the Continent.

Consumers' Gas in its long history has always felt itself a citizen among fellow citizens, each striving toward the common goal of making Toronto a greater metropolis. This attitude toward the community constantly motivates the operation of the Company.

UNIQUE FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
CASA LOMA

This interesting castle was commenced in 1911 by the late Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., at a cost of about $3,000,000. Many of the materials used were imported from various parts of Europe. Casa Loma is now an outstanding attraction for tourists visiting Toronto.

Consumers' Gas
celebrates
its Centenary
by saluting the City
it has served
for 100 years

The **Consumers' Gas**
COMPANY OF TORONTO

GN948

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Hull's Story: From A Log Cabin To Negotiations In Kremlin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

CORDELL Hull's memoirs (2 vols., Macmillan, $10.50) don't quite rank with Stimson's in interest, inspiration or breadth of view. But they are not to be compared at all with the stuff put out by Morgenthau, Farley and Ickes, or even with the secret papers of Harry Hopkins, currently running in *Collier's*.

The chapters on his early life in Tennessee are an absorbing human interest story, and one which well explains the tough fibre of the man, who never could warm up to paternalism in government. The conversations and negotiations with almost all of the leaders of the contemporary world on every imaginable international problem of our day carry one on through the pages with a binding interest.

The authoritative account of the foreign policy of the whole Roosevelt era, in which the United States emerged from isolation to world leadership, demands a place for these memoirs on the shelf of every student of international affairs. And the admirable 60-page index makes the material in the other 1740 pages instantly accessible.

One has become so accustomed to the picture of the sober and dignified statesman that it is both startling and delightful to read of his origins in the Tennessee mountains. Cordell Hull was born in a small, rented log cabin a few years after the Civil War. His forefathers on both sides were "all poor, but law-abiding and honest." He is intensely proud of his mountainfolk and his State.

He tells in simple, straightforward language of how his father, after being shot clean through the head by a Yankee guerrilla during the war, made a miraculous recovery and then pursued his attacker across two states. "He went straight up to him without ceremony and shot him dead . . . Back home, nobody ever said anything against what he had done." His father also operated a small still in a cavern, "which was not considered bad conduct at that time." His mother used a spinning wheel and loom and made all of their clothes while the children also had coarse, home-made shoes.

Hull's home county lay exactly on the border-line of the Civil War. "Everybody of military capacity was expected to go to the war. It really did not make so much difference which side he fought on." After the war the Confederates "adhered to a man to the Democratic party, while those of the Union persuasion adhered to the Republican party. In Pickett County it was possible for a candidate for county office to forecast within two or three votes the vote he would receive."

Bible Background

For education, young Cordell started with his ABC's at his mother's knee, along with constant Bible reading. The father, moving to a farm in the richer bottomland, opening a small store, and rafting timber to distant Nashville, secured schooling for his five sons where and when it could be had. At one of these schools, at age 15, Cordell saw his first daily newspaper. The next year, going to a school in Kentucky, he saw his first train.

It was that year, at age 16, that he began to read law in a law office: he had taken an earlier interest in attending the courts. A good showing in a debate led him into making his first political speech, at 17, in Grover Cleveland's second campaign. The chief issue of that campaign was the tariff, and thus began Hull's lifelong interest in trade and tariffs.

He must have been a precocious youth. Before he was 19 he was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. At 20 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year ran for the Tennessee legislature. He was elected, a month after he was 21. The following year he made his first trip to Washington, and called on President Cleveland in the White House.

After raising his own company and taking it off to the Spanish-American War in Cuba, he returned to become a judge at 30. Soon afterwards he won his seat in Congress—by 15 votes. Within three weeks he introduced a bill calling for an income tax; and after a six-year fight became the father of this measure in the United States. Within four years, when the Democrats won the House in 1910, he was "participating actively in the high Party councils."

CORDELL HULL

Through great pluck and ability, and as great luck, Hull was thus on the scene and nicely established just as the longest period of Democratic ascendancy since the Civil War began. The Democrats have only succeeded in putting three men into the White House in all that time. Hull had met, and campaigned for, Cleveland. Now he was working for Woodrow Wilson. And afterwards he was to become one of the highest officers in the long administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

Since Hull reaches that point by page 167, we'll skip along to there. Though he claims the chief responsibility in securing the nomination of Roosevelt he didn't grab at the offer of the job of Secretary of State. Quite the contrary, he took a month to think it over, and then Roosevelt had to press it on him. Before accepting he made it clear that his idea of being Secretary was not a "mere carrying-on of correspondence with foreign governments." He would formulate his own ideas on policy, and recommend them to the President for his approval or disapproval. Roosevelt said: "We will do it that way." Later on Hull adds: "I had no hesitation in standing up to the President."

It was typical of Hull that in receiving his 60 foreign ambassadors and ministers for the first time, he told each "I intend to be completely frank with you in all our conversations. I intend to tell you the exact truth." His story gives that impression throughout. From the beginning, he cut out his attendance at the customary round of diplomatic luncheons, dinners and parties. At home, Mrs. Hull was completely informed on all his problems and never gave away a secret.

The Men He Knew

Among the most interesting passages are his forthright appraisals of his cabinet colleagues, his Republican opponents, and the many foreign statesmen he met. Hoover, though not easily approachable in office, was "entirely agreeable in conversation", though he "did not indulge in humor". Hull consulted him quite often, but could never persuade Roosevelt to meet him or call on his services. With Stimson he worked "like a double cousin"; Hull rates him as "a very able, broad-gauged, patriotic statesman . . . whose name should be most highly regarded in the history of our times."

It may come as a surprise to some to read here that Farley was "the highest type of individual, citizen, and official. His many fine qualities, including ability, truth, candor, loyalty and absolute trustworthiness, endeared him to all who knew him . . . I never knew a more successful political manager or a finer man." That is quite a contrast to Ickes' view in a recent *Post* article. But then Hull found Ickes "quite far to the

University of Toronto
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO
Ettore Mazzoleni, *Principal*
SENIOR SCHOOL
Dr. Arnold Walter, Director

Professional training for specially gifted students.
Three-Year Courses in Piano, Strings, Singing, Composition, Chamber Music, and Opera.
Artist's Diploma of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.
Faculty includes **KOLESSA, PARLOW, DE KRESZ, VINCI, WALTER, GOLDSCHMIDT, GEIGER-TOREL.**
Tuition and Maintenance Scholarships from $125. to $750.

For Syllabus and information, write to
The Senior School, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto
135 College Street, Toronto 2B, Ont.
4-S

Club Whitesands
ON LAKE CATCHACOMA

ONTARIO'S NEWEST
AND FINEST
YEAR ROUND RESORT
HOTEL

RATES $98.00 PER PERSON
PER WEEK
AND UP

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION
WRITE
MICHAEL C. McELLIGOTT
Resident Manager
P.O. BOX 790, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.
CANADA

READY
TO GO TO WORK
IN 2 SECONDS
EASE
NEURITIC
NEURALGIC
PAIN
ASPIRIN
LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets.........18c
24 tablets.........29c
100 tablets.........79c
GENUINE ASPIRIN
IS MARKED
THIS WAY
BAYER

"Take a tip from me . . . get your fountain drinks where they use clean, safe

DIXIE CUPS and VORTEX CUPS"

"I go for a fountain that gives me Dixie Cups or Vortex Cups. They are used but once. Too many colds around to take a chance with anything else. A drink even *tastes* better when you *know* the cup is clean."

DIXIE CUP

"Dixie" is a registered trade mark of the Dixie Cup Company

DIXIE CUP COMPANY (CANADA) LTD., 100 STERLING RD., TORONTO ONTARIO

left", with "an unfortunate approach which not infrequently antagonized others."

Hull is sternly unforgiving of his Under-Secretary Sumner Welles, who "badly abused his trust by going over my head to see the President without instructions, and undertaking . . . to act as virtual Secretary of State." Hopkins, beginning in the "Kitchen Cabinet", became more conscious of responsibility in later years.

Henry Wallace was "extremely energetic and possessed considerable ability, but was in many respects an extreme leftist. He was inclined to explore new theories and to embrace them if they appeared plausible. This habit from time to time led him into difficulties . . . " Morgenthau "often acted as if he were clothed with authority to project himself into the field of foreign affairs . . . though he was not at all fully or accurately informed."

Truman (Harry S.) gets fewer than a dozen lines in the entire book, and no appraisal. But his running mate in the current campaign, Alben Barkley, comes off as "one of the most intelligent statesmen with whom I have been privileged to serve." From the company he picks, Hull would go down as a progressive conservative; he says of himself later on that he inclined towards Gladstonian liberalism.

Among the foreign dignitaries with whom he had to deal Hull was less than enamored of de Gaulle. Defending stoutly through many pages the trying story of the State Department's Vichy policy, the "dictatorial attitude and political adventures" of *le grand Charles* are thoroughly excoriated. Yet when Hull finally met de Gaulle in Algiers in 1943 he found him "much more pleasant than I had expected." Roosevelt had wanted to put de Gaulle, Darlan and Giraud into a single room together, and give the French leadership to the one who came out!

Courageous Churchill

Churchill, this doughty old fighter from Tennessee greatly admired. "No people in history ever had a more courageous and inspiring leader . . . He showed great vision and sound statesmanship." And this in spite of some differences in policy. For to the "Gladstonian liberal", Churchill was always a Tory, even "at its best"; and Hull admits to "definite ideas on the future of the British colonial empire" which were not the same as Churchill's.

There is little sign that these "definite" ideas of Hull's (and Roosevelt's) were matched by an intimate knowledge of colonial problems and the evolution of the British Empire. The nagging attack by the two American leaders on British "colonialism" must have been a constant annoyance to Whitehall. Yet, all in all, however, Hull thinks the British-American wartime cooperation one of the most remarkable in history.

Hull showed an early appreciation of the Russian problem. He had learned in a hard school, for Ambassador Oumansky in 1940 was "a walking insult." As early as December 1941, the moment the German offensive against Moscow had been halted, the Soviets began making demands for territorial gains from the war. Stalin demanded of Eden at that time recognition of Soviet annexation of the Baltic States, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia; he wanted to give the Dodecanese Islands to Turkey (planning, no doubt, to gobble both himself); and he wanted to cut the Rhineland off as a separate state.

For these concessions he "offered" Britain bases in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark. Earlier in 1941—something I had never heard before—Stalin wanted British divisions in the Ukraine.

Meeting Molotov in Washington in 1942, Hull found him a "quiet-mannered agreeable man." In Moscow the following year he became "increasingly pleasant and communicative." Molotov's shrewdness, ability and resourcefulness are mentioned twice-over.

Russian Policy

With Stalin, Hull discussed the planting of wheat (six inches deep in Tennessee) and rafting timber. When Stalin told him spontaneously, at a banquet (October 1943) that after the defeat of Germany, Russia would join in fighting Japan, Hull considered this so important and so secret that he didn't even tell Eden, and sent the message to Roosevelt half in Army code and half in Navy code. But it was his own view that the Russians would only come in in the last fortnight, to overrun Manchuria. In 1944 Ambassador Harriman gave him a very accurate estimate of Soviet postwar policy.

Two of the greatest mistakes of American wartime foreign policy, both arising out of Roosevelt's initiative without consultation with the State Department, are fully treated here. The first was the formula of "Unconditional Surrender" with which the President came out at the Casablanca press conference, to the consternation of Churchill and the State Department, and the great profit of Herr Goebbels. In this case, Roosevelt showed unwonted stubbornness, clinging to his formula against all the evidence that it was stiffening German resistance, and even against the pleading of Eisenhower and Bedell Smith from the battlefield.

Last Act In Office

The other case was closely connected: the Morgenthau Plan of 1944 for turning Germany into a potato patch, our last great gift to Goebbels' propaganda. This made Hull the maddest he ever was in twelve years at the State Department; and Stimson fully shared his anger. They brought the President around quickly. There is a pathetic suggestion of Roosevelt's failing strength in his admission to Stimson that he had no idea how he had come to initial the memorandum, that he must have done so without much thought. But the damage was done.

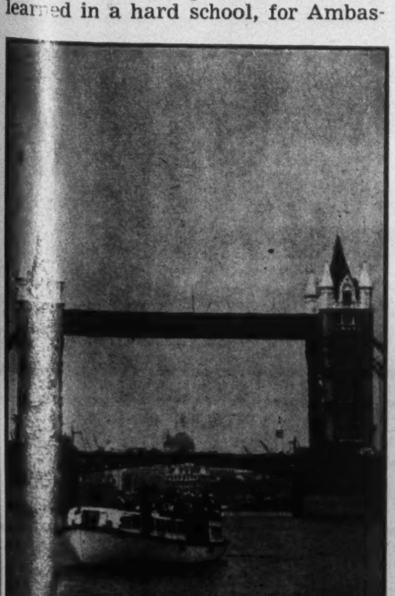
Hull's talk with Roosevelt on this question, October 1944, was his last important act in office. He had reached a state of collapse, and had to resign and go to hospital for seven months. It is doubtful if his strength would have sufficed for the presidency, which Roosevelt professed to urge on him as late as June 20, 1940, after the fall of France. Hull was "strongly opposed to the third term."

One of his few references to Canada is an amusing story of how a U.S. Customs officer insisted on charging duty on Canadian planes when the R.C.A.F. moved into Alaska as the U.S. forces moved into the Aleutians to meet the Japs. The Treasury backed up the Customs man so Hull certified the hundreds of Canadians as "distinguished visitors", free of customs examination!

He concludes his story with a chapter of observations and admonitions. We have reached a time to stop, look and listen he warns. For all of our material progress, we are in some ways worse off than our ancestors. "We suffer from a striking lack of broad education and of devotion to the spirit of law and liberty, and fail to maintain the deep interest and keen alertness necessary to the proper conduct of public affairs."

"When two Americans met on the road, in the early days of the republic, they discussed the government. They felt they were a part of the government and the government was a part of them. In these days when two Americans meet they are more likely to discuss the movie they saw the night before."

"The future of mankind rests upon . . . the awakening of citizens to a far more consistent and broader performance of their duties," and upon "strengthening the religious and moral foundations of thought and conduct." "We face the supreme crisis of all ages."



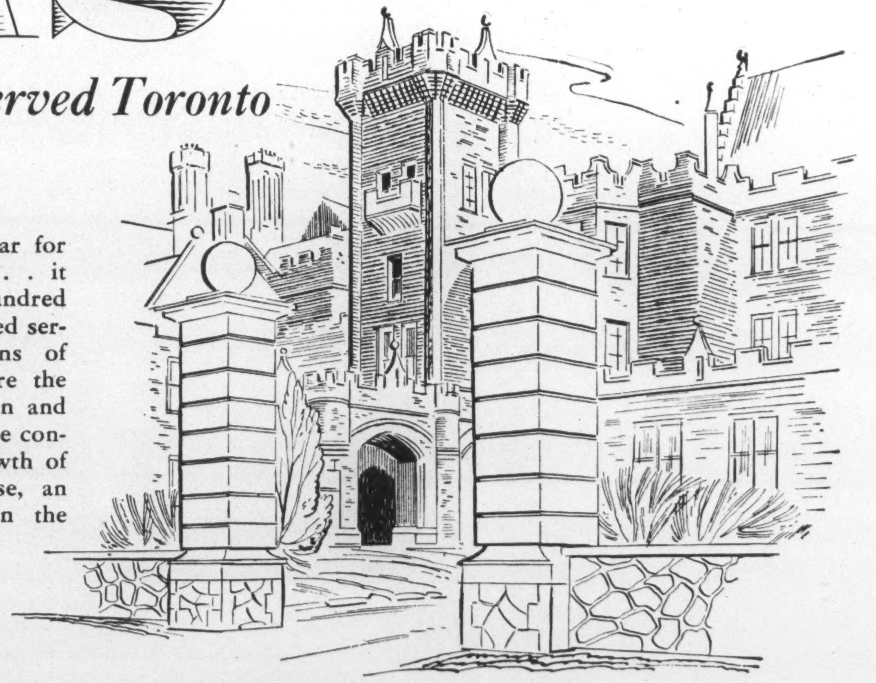
As a change to underground travel, the waterbuses now in operation on the Thames are proving very popular with London workers living near the river. Above, passing Tower Bridge.

The important 4/5 of your drink
CANADA DRY
WATER
CLUB SODA

CANADA DRY
Sparkling WATER
THE ARISTOCRAT OF SODA WATERS

GAS

the wonder fuel has served Toronto for 100 years



This is a happy year for Consumers' Gas . . . it celebrates one hundred years of uninterrupted service to the citizens of Toronto. These are the people . . . the men and women . . . who have contributed to the growth of this great enterprise, an outstanding one on the Continent.

Consumers' Gas in its long history has always felt itself a citizen among fellow citizens, each striving toward the common goal of making Toronto a greater metropolis. This attitude toward the community constantly motivates the operation of the Company.

UNIQUE FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
CASA LOMA
This interesting castle was commenced in 1911 by the late Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., at a cost of about $3,000,000. Many of the materials used were imported from various parts of Europe. Casa Loma is now an outstanding attraction for tourists visiting Toronto.

Consumers' Gas
celebrates
its Centenary
by saluting the City
it has served
for 100 years

The Consumers' Gas
COMPANY OF TORONTO

GN948

THE MELTING POT

On Being Driven

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

THERE are few of us among the regular street car users who don't at least know somebody who owns a car, and now and then we get offered a drive home, or elsewhere.

On these occasions it is difficult to restrain that servile impulse to give a pull at the forelock and say, "Thankee, Zur," or "God bless the kind heart of you."

However, for the purpose of getting from A to B quickly, being driven isn't always the best thing.

The other night we had to go somewhere in a hurry; only three-quarters of an hour to do it in, and the streets jammed with cars. Furthermore, Montreal street cars carry such a variety of numbers that one or two of them get forgotten some days, and it's always the ones we want to catch.

Luck is with us this time, though. Carstairs, one of our colleagues, who owns a beautiful 1947 model, offers us a lift.

"I'm going right past it," he says. "Glad to drop you off."

We simper appropriately, and wait for Carstairs, who has to make a telephone call before he leaves. The call takes ten minutes.

"Right, we're under way now." he says hearteningly, and makes a great show of bustling out to the elevator.

It happens, though, that he's forgotten something, and has to go back to his desk for it.

"Meet me in the lobby. Won't be a minute," he shouts over his shoulder.

We stand in the lobby until the last weary employee has departed, no, not the last—here comes Carstairs. He had to make another phone call, that's what kept him. Well, we're off now, anyway.

Carstairs leads the way down the street at a brisk pace, talking car-owners' shop about new crown gears and front springs that fills us with a deep sense of inferiority, even though we're trying at the time to figure out how far away he has parked his wagon.

"Where did I park? Boy, oh boy, it was expensive parking today, brother," he says. "I left it at the garage to get the fender straightened and a new headlight on the left-hand side. The other guy wasn't insured, and it was his fault."

Now we realize, of a sudden, that we have to walk eleven blocks, in the wrong direction, to the garage. When we get there, we find that the job on the car isn't quite finished, so we sit down and wait for another quarter of an hour.

By this time Carstairs is beginning to feel a little guilty. It's all very well to play the Lady Bountiful to pedestrians, but they should at least make even time with the street car system.

"Well, now I'll take you straight to it," Carstairs says as we climb into the car. "No, you open that window by pulling that little pin back, and then winding. That's right."

AT LAST we're off. It is a little disquieting, though, that we don't seem to be following a very direct route. Carstairs seems to sense a stony silence about the car, so he tries to expain in an offhand way but with ill-concealed guilt.

"I just have to pick up my sister-in-law. It's not far out of our way," he says, without convincing either one of us.

Was his sister-in-law ready when we got there? At this point can be inserted any good phonetic version of the Woody Woodpecker Laugh. S.-in-L. was ironing her dress, but wouldn't be a minute. Just sit down and pour yourself one, be right with you. Bah! By now we're late anyway, and with no good excuse. Well, with people who know, you can explain that a fellow offered to drive you straight here from the office, which ought to be sufficient.

Haughty, arrogant car-owners, we think, grinding the faces of the pedestrians, throwing crumbs to the walking classes. It's a ruddy shame, that's what it is.

Sister-in-law is now ready, except for some detailed explanation to the woman next door about what to do if the laundry comes on the late delivery. Then, at last, we're off again.

Do we go straight there?

Not blessed likely. We have to stop first at a little shop where Carstairs is getting his lighter repaired —won't take a minute, and then we have to make a detour, because sister-in-law has to drop a parcel at Margaret's place.

Finally, we arrive at roughly the latitude of our destination, but because of sister-in-law's last detour, we are now four blocks west of it—long blocks.

As Carstairs approaches the intersection, he looks nervously at his watch.

"I'm a bit late," he says, with a cool cheek that *Pravda* could well envy. "I hope you don't mind if I don't take you right to the door. Anyway, I guess you're used to walking, ha, ha."

The light laugh doesn't quite come off.

With icy politeness, we thank him for the nice drive, remarking that you can really get to see the city by cruising about in a car. We then make a dignified exit, leaving our paper and two magazines behind.

Precisely one hour late, we arrive, on foot, having walked fifteen blocks and waited at various places for a total of 65 minutes. Our temper is foul, and we behave boorishly, failing even to apologize for being late, and we end up by indulging in a self-pity session in which we imagine ourselves being transported through the streets, on a hot August day, in a sedan chair carried by Carstairs and his sister-in-law, whom we permit to take a drink now and then from horse watering-troughs en route. Which is no way for a decent Christian to think.

•

KIM McILROY struck back at us recently over the matter of baseballs curving (we agree that they do) and the reason they curve. We produced, without the use of a single text-book, slide rule, or other mechanical aid, the Harris Theory on the curvature of baseballs, which attributed the whole thing to gyroscopic action. A gentleman in Ottawa rapped us smartly over the knuckles, claiming it is the Magnus Effect that makes a ball curve.

Our Ottawa correspondent has such an air of knowing what he's

SERVICE
B-A
PRODUCTS
BULK
SALES
PEERLESS
MOTOR OIL
"It's Alloyed"

At the Sign of the Big B-A _Quality is Assured !

Experienced farmers know that you can always depend on constant quality and friendly service at the Sign of the Big B-A.

Trucks that bring your produce to market stand the heavy grind longer when operators reduce costly repairs with dependable B-A products.

On farms all over Canada, motors and machines do their work smoothly and steadily because careful owners use B-A products regularly.

In every community, B-A promises dependable service and quality . . . in petroleum products, and rugged long-wearing Fisk Tires.

SERVICE B-A PRODUCTS

Quality is Assured at the Sign of the Big B-A. No gasoline, oil or grease leaves our plant until veteran petroleum experts are sure that it is the best and most dependable you can buy. Today thousands of satisfied customers will tell you that it pays to buy at the Sign of the Big B-A.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

talking about that we're prepared to take his word for it, although who Magnus ever pitched for above the Class D leagues we can't ascertain, and vastly prefer the Hubbell Effect, or screwball, in any case.

So, turning with a snarl on our revered colleague we ask him to consider this comparison. A boy on a sleigh drags his right leg, and turns to the right. Right? Right. A drag on the right side causes a turn to the right. No doubt about it. Now, a right handed pitcher throwing his out-curve spins the ball counter-clockwise, as viewed from above. This means that the right-hand side is travelling forward faster than the left, and therefore meets more resistance. So it ought to curve to the right.

But it doesn't. It swings away from the batter, if he happens to be right-handed. And if Mr. McIlroy wants to know our qualifications in this matter, let him look up the pitching records for the Markham team in the East Anglian baseball league for 1939, and he'll find that we once lasted 4 1/3 innings against Mildenhall.

It looks as if we'll have to climb aboard the Magnus band wagon, but under no circumstances are we going to buy this wind resistance business.

•

A WESTERN bookseller recently returned a copy of "Criminal Investigation" to a Toronto publishing house. "The customer for whom it was ordered is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary," he explained.

That is a true anecdote, and recent, what's more, but on thinking it over, a chap ought to be able to make up better jokes than that.

•

NOT long ago we were strolling and meditating on a Sunday morning (*after* breakfast), and our feet turned towards the playing fields of Loyola College, a place where the peace lies six layers deep on a Sunday morning. Two boys were quietly knocking out flies with a baseball and bat, several robins were standing around, waiting for a worm to show its head, and the rest was academic slumber.

Along the north side of the sports field there runs a path, or rather an avenue, flanked by trees and bushes forming a rough hedge. In the path we came upon a young Jesuit priest, who aroused our envy by reading a book of fine print as he walked, and now and then lowered the book to meditate.

Raised in a city where baseball playing is a sin, to be denounced from pulpits, and a crime to be put down with all the energy the police force can command, we idly reflected that the two boys would catch it from the priest when he reached their corner.

The least enjoyable portion of the walk is at the western end, where you pass the Loyola Bowl, or grandstand, but after that you come to another avenue that leads you past the rear of the college; here you can catch the Bach preludes and fugues being played by some earnest student, rather well, too; and once more peace descends.

As we left the Loyola grounds on this particular morning, we glanced across at the ball players, still peacefully chasing fly balls, but now they had a new batter. The young Jesuit priest had tucked his book in his pocket, tied his robe up around his waist, and was knocking out long, high ones with an authority that would certainly have pleased St. Ignatius, his patron, if he could have witnessed it.

Eheu! we sighed, learnedly, as we left Loyola, pondering deeply on these mysteries.

•

"GEE, is he ever a sharp guy!" the blonde behind us effused. "I double-dated with him and Carol twice, and did I ever fall for him! Hey, why does that pitcher keep throwing the ball to first base?"

"See, he's trying to catch that guy that's taking a lead-off, Gionfriddo I guess. Go wan about Clive. Do you think he'll marry her?"

"No, it ain't Gionfriddo, he's playing in the field. I don't think Clive will ever be dumb enough to marry Carol. Gee, you should have seen the look he give me when she was talking about her sister's baby. Is that guy ever sharp about knowing what's in a woman's mind!"

"Yeah, is he ever! Hey, did you see that? The ball hit the guy right on the head!"

"Oh, lemme see. I *love* blood. Oh, they're all crowding round. You can't see nothing—that's mean. Which one is it?"

"Lessee. Number Eight. That's Welaj. Gee, look, a doctor! Was Carol wearing her new ballerina?"

"No. We was all wearing pants. Hockey games you see more fights and stuff than this."

"Yeah, don't you? See, the guy's going off."

A few innings later, a player named, appropriately, Bloodworth, ducked another bean-ball, and got so mad about it that he sprinted the sixty feet, six inches to the pitcher's box and fetched him a smack on the kisser.

We turned eagerly to see how this went over with the sweet young things behind, but they had left, possibly to attend a hanging.

• •

NOT SO EASY

WALK in the paths of virtue yourself
And your children will follow you;
Be gentle, generous, polite,
And they'll be that way, too.

Set them a fine example yourself—
Thus do the precepts read—
To all of which I am moved to sniff,
"Indeed!"

MAY RICHSTONE

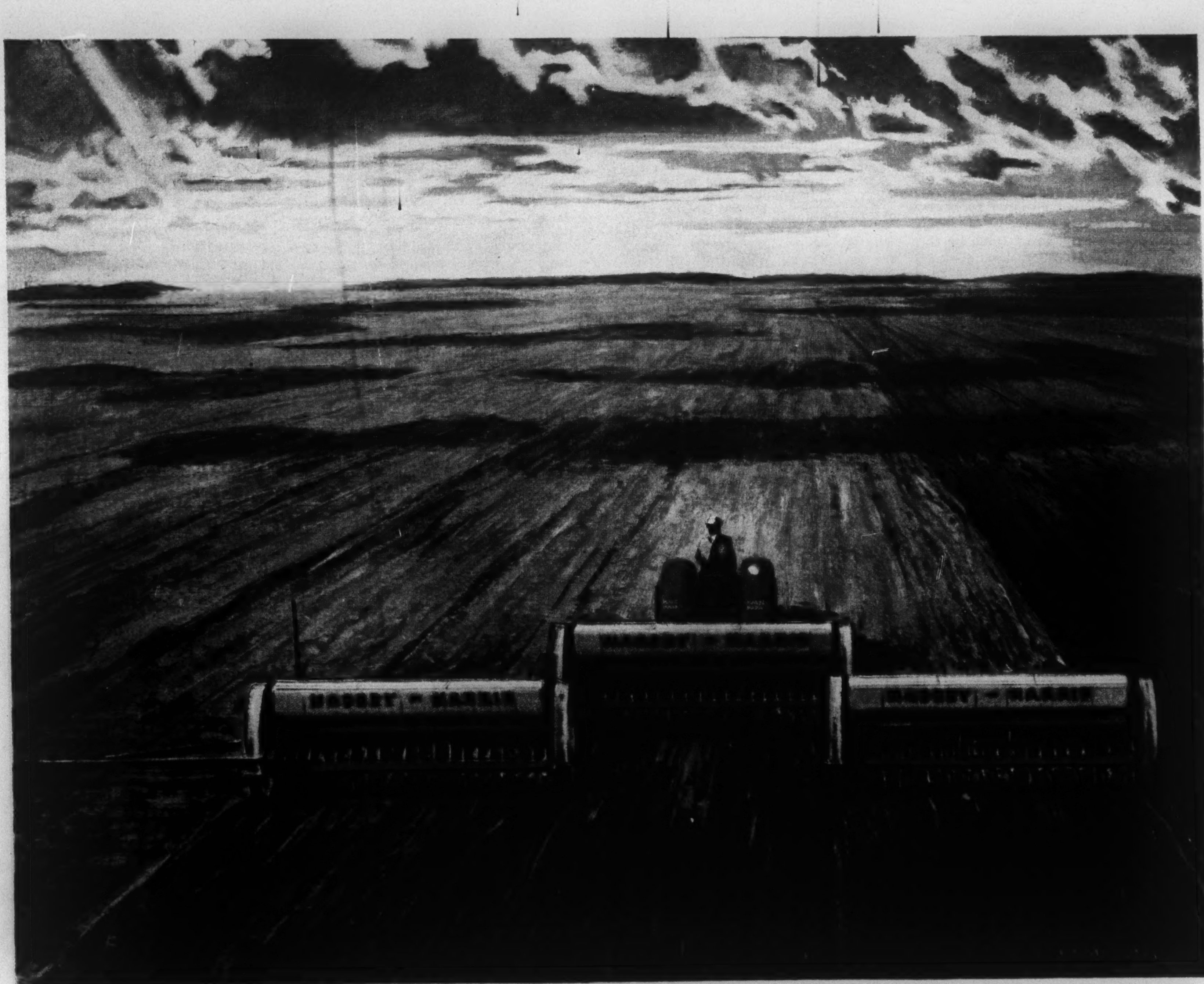
DROOL, BRITANNIA

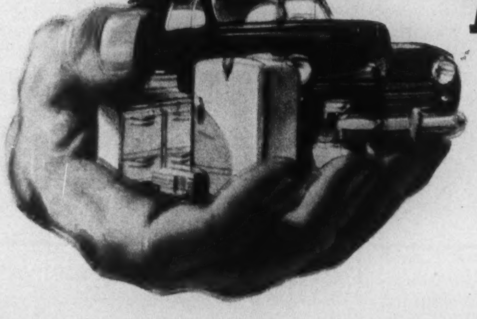
O TO be in England
Now that health is free!
Not a farthing needed
For an appendectomy;
Dentures for the asking,
For husband, child or spouse;
O, to be in England
Now that health is "on the House!"

Suffered once in silence?
All is different now;
Doctors come a-running;
Nurse to smooth the brow;
Never more to worry,—
Let expenses mount:
Every little storklet
Has his own expense account.

O, to be in England
Where the pills are running free!
Help yourself to wooden legs,—
Ne'er a penny fee.
This paternal caring
For the ailing and the sick,—
Will it prove a cure-all
For the body politic?

"GERSHA"





A higher standard of living in Canada

Because modern Massey-Harris machines release men from the necessity of food production to make autos, radios, refrigerators . . . .

CANADIANS enjoy a higher standard of living than the people of any other country in the world except the United States. Such conveniences as furnace heating, telephones, radios, automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators and other electrical equipment are so common they are taken for granted. In Canada, too, there are more high schools and colleges, more libraries, more hospitals, in proportion to population, than in any other country except the United States.

One of the things most responsible for our high standard of living is farm machinery. With the introduction and development of farm machinery, the output of food per farm worker has been steadily stepped up, requiring fewer people on the farms, until today the great majority have been released from the necessity of food production and can apply themselves to the making of other things.

The figures tell the story. In 1901, only 38% of Canadians were town dwellers . . . 62% were rural. By 1941, only 28% were on farms . . . 72% were in towns or were rural people who worked in towns.

With fewer people on the farms, there has not only been ample food for all Canadians, but a big yearly surplus for export. That is because each man can operate labour-saving machines or multiple units. The operation shown in the picture above would at one time have taken three men and twelve horses.

Thus one man with modern farm equipment is now doing as much work as several men formerly did, and growing more foodstuffs than ever before . . . releasing the others for the making of those things that add to the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of our modern standard of living.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

LONDON LETTER

It's A Sad Day When The Laird Has To Shoot His Own Birds

By P. O'D.

London.

GROUSE prospects in Scotland are said to be good—much better than for the first couple of years after the war. The nesting season was excellent, coveys are large, birds are plentiful. But what is the use of having a lot of birds unless wealthy sportsmen are willing to come and shoot them, and pay handsomely for the privilege? There seem to be few such fortunate persons left.

Americans who used to come over for the grouse season are showing no eagerness this year—the elections, perhaps, or the Russian menace, or discouraging reports of conditions here. And English sportsmen haven't the money, or the gas. So hearts are heavy in the Highlands.

Many a Scottish laird looks out over his ancestral moors, faced by the grim prospect of having to shoot his birds himself. And that in the Highlands is very much like chucking your bank-book up in the air and shooting the balance out of it. Not a Scotch idea of fun.

The Brown Bread Theory

For years and years doctors have been making our flesh creep with horrible warnings as to what would happen to us all if we went on eating impoverished white bread instead of rich brown bread with vitamins presumably sitting thick in every grain of it. All the deficiency diseases were said to be lurking in ambush for us. Nothing but whole wheat could save us. Even those of us who were not entirely convinced still had an uncomfortable feeling that there might be a good deal in it. The experts were so darn positive.

I think it was Thomas Huxley who said that his idea of a tragedy was a beautiful and logical theory killed by an ugly fact. Well, my dears, there has been a tragedy. A ruthless fact has banged the brown-bread theory on the noodle and killed it.

At Cambridge, at the recent annual scientific meeting of the British Medical Association, five little German girls were brought before the doctors to illustrate the effect of a diet consisting mainly of bread. They had been chosen from 150 German children, who had been divided into five groups, each fed for a year on a different type of bread, ranging from 100 per cent whole wheat to the whitest of white bread.

Did the little brown-breadians bounce and burgeon, while the little white-breadians withered and wasted away? No, they didn't. So far as anyone could see or discover, the kind of bread had made no difference whatever. They might all have been eating the same kind.

"This," said Dr. Elsie Widdowson, one of the scientists in charge, a little plaintively, "is not in the least what we expected". And she hastened to add that because white bread had proved as good as brown in those particular conditions did not mean that it would prove equally good in all conditions.

The people who prefer white bread to brown—which seems to include most people—are not likely to worry about that final little warning. So far as they are concerned, one more dietetic bogey has been shown to be a stuffed scarecrow. And now they are looking around hopefully for a few more murders among the theories which try to prevent them from eating and drinking what they like. How about this idea that whiskey is bad for you?

Death of "Blum"

Back in 1920, when for a short but very pleasant interval I became a member of the staff of the London *Daily Express*, the editor was R. D. Blumenfeld—"Blum" or "R. D. B.", as he was known to all of Fleet Street. He was a large, dark man of a markedly Jewish type, with a delightful air of humorous serenity about him. I never saw him really disturbed, and his kindness and patience seemed inexhaustible. He was also a first-rate newspaperman, shrewd, forceful, and cultured.

It was chiefly due to his skill and energy that the *Daily Express* was kept alive until Lord Beaverbrook came in with the necessary funds to make it the national success it has since become—the funds and also, let it be said, the drive and enterprise that "the Beaver" puts into everything he undertakes. He and "Blum" made a great team, and their association endured to the end. Blumenfeld was editor from 1902 to 1932, and when he retired from the editorship he became Chairman of the Board. He has just now died at the age of 84.

"Blum", though the most ardent of Londoners, was really an American, born in Watertown, Wisconsin, where his father ran a little local newspaper. His life was thus spent within the sound of presses and the smell of printer's ink. He first came to Europe as a correspondent for the United Press, and later, from 1890 to 1893, was London correspondent of the New York *Herald*. So London claimed him, and held his unwavering devotion from there on. Few men who have made a success in Fleet Street will leave behind them so many kindly and pleasant memories as he.

London's New Taxis

London is to have a new taxicab. But perhaps to call it "new" is putting it rather strongly. Basically it sticks to the traditional design, which looks as if it had been established about the time of the Boer War. There is, however, one important change. The driver now is protected from the weather. He has a door on one side, and on the other a sliding glass panel separating him from the familiar luggage space in front—also from the taximeter. I wonder how much fumbling with the panel there will usually be before he manages to stop the meter at the end of the run.

It is astonishing that some such change wasn't made long ago. It is an obvious and easy thing to do. The explanation must be that taxi-drivers themselves haven't really wanted it. They may prefer to feel the air blowing freely about them. Considering the kind and quantity of air that London gets in the winter time, this would be strange indeed; but taxi-drivers are an oddly conservative lot. Now, whether they like it or not, they are going to get protection. And the tender-hearted passenger sitting snug inside will no longer have to worry about the poor devil at the wheel—and will probably give him a smaller tip.

London's old-fashioned taxicabs have long been the butt of the humorist, but they were once paid a very handsome compliment. A wealthy U.S. visitor discovered that they were really more comfortable than any of the expensive cars he had been hiring—something about the height and angle of the seats, and the folding ones being just at the right distance for his feet. So one morning he said to his favorite taxi-driver, "Drive me to Edinburgh".

"Yes, sir", said the driver. And he drove him to Edinburgh, and afterwards all round Scotland. I should have liked to see that taxicab bowling sedately along beside the Highland lochs.

Valley To Become A Lake

Alternations of drought and deluge in this country make necessary some effective system of control if the supply of water to the community is to be assured. The most effective method obviously is to store up the water when it is plentiful, so that it will be there when it is needed. That means dams and reservoirs, but where are these artificial lakes to go? This is a small and densely populated land. There is hardly a valley that hasn't its village or villages. Are they simply to be submerged?

On the border of Hampshire and Berkshire there is a pretty little river, the Enborne, which wanders through a wide green valley, full of cultivated fields, charming bits of woodland, and lovely old houses. I know it well, for I have many times driven through it; but I have probably seen it for the last time in its rural peace and beauty.

London needs water, and the Metropolitan Water Board proposes to dam up the Enborne and turn no less than nine square miles of the valley into a lake, with churches and "pubs" and houses and farms at the bottom of it. This is the sort of transformation that might have been effected by the wicked witch in some old fairy-tale—only, of course, to have it all put right at the end. But not in these modern scientific fairy-tales. There is no counter-spell to their horrid enchantments.

Tough Toppers

These are levelling times. The grim concession has had to be made by the authorities of Eton College that the famous and traditional top-hat is no longer compulsory for students. It is simply impossible to get the things. This doesn't mean that the top-hat is barred. Them as has 'em will continue to wear 'em. But them as hasn't won't need to go bare-headed or slink about in shame-faced terror in a little round school cap. The school cap is now formally accepted.

A top-hat may seem to the reader a singularly unsuitable form of headgear for a schoolboy. But then the reader is probably thinking of a shining cylinder of silk, carefully brushed into untarnished splendor. None of the hats one saw on Eton boys in the streets of Windsor could be so described.

Most of them looked as if, in the intervals of being sat on, they were used for casual football practice. It was hard to believe they were made of silk—rather of the fur of angry black cats. But they were still indubitably "toppers", which goes to show what an amazingly durable kind of hat it is.

STUDY AT HOME
FOR A DEGREE!
With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1925-47. Prospectus from G. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS .29,
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

Solid mahogany or walnut semi knee-hole desk in Chippendale design. The gleaming tones of the wood, the graceful legs with hand-carved claw and ball feet provide the individuality and dignity to be found in every Lionel Rawlinson creation.

Visitors welcome ~~at our booth~~ in the Manufacturers ~~Building at~~ the Canadian National Exhibition.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture
647-649 Yonge Street, Toronto
Est. 1883

NOW SOLD IN CANADA
ENGLISH PENGUIN BOOKS
CURRENT AND CHOICE TITLES
JUST RECEIVED

ANTIC HAY—Aldous Huxley	39c
FAMOUS TRIALS II—Edited by Harry Hodge	39c
THE HORSE'S MOUTH—Joyce Cary	50c
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN 2nd CROSSWORD BOOK	39c
THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE—F. J. Hargreaves	39c
BEAU SABREUR—P. C. Wren	50c

Order from Your Bookseller
IF HE CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE
RIVERSIDE BOOKS LTD.
Sole Canadian Agents
47, GREEN STREET, ST. LAMBERT, MONTREAL, QUE.
Ask to be placed on mailing list to receive, free of charge, "Penguin Progress" telling of new books to come.

MUSIC
for YOUR CHILD

THE EXPERIENCE of over sixty years enables the Conservatory to give YOUR CHILD the finest teaching available to-day.

KINDERGARTEN classes are open for the pre-school child; carefully graded Primary courses ensure the steady development of your child's musical education.

Term commences Wednesday, September 1.

WRITE for information to
THE REGISTRAR
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF TORONTO
Principal: ETTORE MAZZOLENI
135 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO 2B, ONTARIO
5

Britons Swallowing Pride, Welcoming U.S. Experts

By PETER INGLIS

Britons reacted vigorously to the idea that American production experts would come to Britain to advise on British production methods. It seemed a slur on Britain's proved industrial capacity and know-how. Perhaps the worst feature of all was the casual way the scheme was announced by Sir Stafford Cripps at a Paris press conference.

Peter Inglis, writing from London, outlines the initial reaction to the proposal. Now the scheme has been thought through and gradually accepted, not warmly, but as a matter of necessity, by the British public.

London.

BY NOW, Britons have calmed down somewhat, publicly at least, from the very real indignation with which they at first received the suggestion that somebody else should show them how to make things; the Cripps-Hoffman idea of an Anglo-American advisory committee for British industry is accepted, outwardly, as one of those indignities you have to put up with for the sake of the Marshall Plan and the rebuilding of western Europe.

But in private there are many who still echo the cry of agony of the *Sunday Express*:

"Our complacency has had a severe jolt. One of our most powerful leaders (Sir Stafford Cripps) has asked the United States to advise us on how to run our industries.

"No more humiliating shock could have been given to a people who founded the industrial age and who have done more by invention, discovery, effort, and industry for human progress than any other nation on earth . . . .

"Let us do a little personal soul-searching.

"We have been a great people. We have an incomparable record.

"By our pioneering spirit we opened the gates to many of the great land spaces of the world. By our genius we made the discoveries upon which the modern world moves and sustains its high productivity.

"At the same time we spread across the world the political ideas upon which our democracy is founded . . . .

"Can it be true that we have lost the seeds of greatness? Can it be true that we must now hand the torch of progress to others because in our hands it flickers dimly . . . ?"

Admittedly, the *Express* — Lord Beaverbrook's nationalist and imperialist paper which is almost the *Chicago Tribune* of the British press —is not an impartial commentator. But the fact remains that a great proportion of the proud and battered people of Britain, this time at least, agree with it.

It is questionable whether it is good to make a great nation, at a critical time of its history, feel that way.

In doing so, Sir Stafford Cripps — Britain's "super-brain" economic dictator —is considered by many observers to have made the worst blunder of his career.

It was a blunder, these observers say, as much of method as of subject: Sir Stafford announced the advisory committee's formation almost off-handedly at a press conference outside Britain — in Paris — without any preliminary build-up in this country and without any consultation of Parliament.

He amplified this error later by a petulant attack in the House of Commons on the two British papers—the *Express* and the Communist *Daily Worker* — which had most strongly criticized him. Britons dislike semi-official attacks on newspapers even when they disagree violently with the papers' policies—as many do with those of the *Express* and more with those of the *Daily Worker*.

It was significant that the first attack on the Cripps project in Parliament, launched by Conservative Anthony Eden on the day after its announcement, was aimed principally at the form of the announcement and the fact that Parliament had not been consulted. It was almost as an afterthought that the parliamentary correspondent of the *Times* noted that day that members on both sides of Commons were "inclined to be a little suspicious about the scope and purposes" of the Anglo-American committee and that there were "those who felt that British industry at its best had little to learn from American production methods, and that this arrangement might seem derogatory to our industrial prestige at a time when we are making a huge production effort" but that these suspicions might well be removed by a full statement by Sir Stafford.

The next day, Sir Stafford made just such a statement. He referred to the offer of Paul G. Hoffman, Marshall Plan administrator, to place the experience of United States industry on questions of production at the disposal of European industry. He had thought it desirable, he said, that Britain should be the first of the European countries to welcome this initiative.

Although many considerable increases in the productivity of British industry have been achieved, Sir Stafford went on, there remained a great deal that must be done if the national standard of living were to be raised above its present level.

Take Advantage

Both labor and employer members of the (British) National Production Advisory Committee on Industry had agreed with him that advantage should be taken of Mr. Hoffman's offer. As a result, Sir Stafford had proposed to Mr. Hoffman (who had accepted the idea enthusiastically) the setting up of a joint council of representatives of British and American industry "not on the basis of our industries being inferior to those of other countries but because an exchange of experience and knowledge of methods of production would . . . be of great benefit to this country."

This scheme, added Sir Stafford piously, would not only help improve British methods but would set an example to other countries.

This statement, according to the *Times*, "only partly satisfied the House's "acute and critical curiosity and some misgiving." However, a full-dress debate which followed and lasted most of two days did, to quote the same source, cause "the hostility which had marked the first reactions of M.P.'s . . . to languish perceptibly."

Sir Stafford, during this debate, did a fine, cool and firm job of answering complaints and—as happens in the British Parliament just as easily as in others—the Opposition soon found itself side-tracked on to irrelevant subjects such as nationalization and shortages of raw materials.

There the matter rested when Parliament adjourned—until Mr. Hoffman tossed a few more coals on the now-smouldering fire with his typically-American reply to a Britisher's question at a Washington press conference. The Briton wanted to know if Britain would be asked to send experts to the United States in return. Mr. Hoffman answered with a smile: "If they have anything to offer us in the way of help, I'll be glad to have it"—probably a perfectly harmless statement but one into which many Britons read a bland confidence that this country could have nothing conceivable to offer.

All of which underlines the ease with which Britons can be irritated by the American belief—shared by many Canadians — that the United States alone on earth knows how to make things.

Irrational Belief

The irritation is as understandable as the belief is irrational.

Britons can never quite understand how Americans (and some Canadians) can with one breath admit the superiority of British design in, for instance, the field of jet propulsion—and in the next breath damn British industry as archaic. The design and production of jet engines involves as much expert metallurgy, as much close-tolerance machine work, as much complex research in such abstruse fields as thermo-dynamics and as much of the plain industrial "know-how" in which Americans take pride as any productive job in present day industry. It is obviously not the achievement of an industrially-backward nation.

Britons take pride in industrial craftsmanship of this sort. Sometimes they lament their inability to punch out mass-produced goods like cookies with the facility of American industry—but the reason for this supposed inability is chiefly that punching-out-like-cookies is rarely required of British industry, whose specialty is the production of relatively limited quantities of superbly durable goods. (Parenthetically, however, the British can on occasion do a good job of cookie-punching themselves: this correspondent bought a few days ago a British-made electric iron, of excellent design and workmanship and with an admirable thermostatic control. It cost 37 shillings and sixpence, which is $7.50 at the present rate of exchange. A few months ago, in the United States, he priced an almost identical iron of American manufacture: $18.00.)

Britons have other grounds for resenting any implication that they lack industrial "know-how." To quote but a single one, there is their superiority in the field of mass transportation. London's Underground would draw tears of envy from any New York subway rider for its cleanliness, comfort, speed and frequency of service; the Southern Region of British Railways (Southern Railway before nationalization) moves more commuters into London each day than are carried by all the railways serving New York City combined—and does it with an effortless efficiency and split-second accuracy which puts the combined efforts of the Long Island, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Jersey Central, Reading, New Haven, Lackawanna and the rest to shame.

But most Britons realize that there is little profit in such comparisons—by either side.

If the Cripps-Hoffman advisory council can find constructive ways to help British industry, they will swallow their pride and be grateful. If they find that through it they can help American industry, they will expect the Americans to do likewise. But if they find it turns out to be a "mission to the heathen" which lectures them paternally on the wrongness of their way of doing things, they will snub it utterly—and in that field, also, the British are not without know-how.

The Precipice

The great new
Canadian novel
by the author of
"Two Solitudes"—

Hugh MacLennan

$3.00 at your booksellers

COLLINS

Young Man
With a Plan

Every young man faces two certainties . . . one, that he cannot *work* forever . . . the other, that he cannot *live* forever.

As a consequence he must also admit two possibilities . . . one, that old age may find him financially dependent on others . . . two, that his early death may bring privation to his family.

There is a *sure* way in which a young man can provide alike for himself in old age or for his family in case of early death. It is to embark upon a definite life insurance programme with an initial policy within his current means. Step by step, thereafter, he can increase his life insurance holdings to keep pace with personal advancement and growing responsibilities.

In this way he places — and keeps — his own financial future and that of his dependants beyond the hazards of mere circumstance. He becomes a "Young Man with a Plan" . . . a more substantial citizen and a happier man because of it.

THE
MANUFACTURERS
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

The DOMINION of CANADA
General
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE
CASUALTY

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

For Strength and Prosperity Canada Looks to the North

By HARRY BOYLE

CANADA—by Griffith Taylor—*Saunders*—*$6.00.*

CANADA MOVES NORTH—by Richard Finnie —*Macmillan*—*$3.00.*

THE NEW NORTHWEST — edited by C. A. Dawson — *University of Toronto Press* — *Saunders* — *$4.25.*

THE GREAT MACKENZIE—by Raymond Arthur Davies, photographs by George Zuckerman —*Ryerson*—*$3.50.*

FORTRESS NORTH—by Ella Jacaby Walker—*Allen*—*$3.50.*

MEN IN SHEEPSKIN COATS—by Vera Lysenko —*Ryerson*—*$3.50.*

ESKIMO SUMMER — by Douglas Leechman — *Ryerson* — *$2.50.*

MARINER OF THE NORTH—by George Palmer Putnam—*Collins*—*$4.00.*

EVERY time an American tourist is stopped at the border carrying snowshoes or asking about dog team facilities between Montreal and Toronto, the average Canadian is very amused. What he fails to recognize is that he, in his own way and for much less reason, is just as ignorant about the northern part of his own country.

Richard Finnie, long an advocate of the possibilities of the North, was born in Dawson in the Yukon territory in 1906 and he has been an explorer-writer ever since. When his book "Canada Moves North" appeared in 1942 it was noted with tolerance and not too much enthusiasm. That was before the atomic era. The present revised edition will make a lot of skeptics sit up and take notice.

It closes with these words: "Thousands of soldiers and civilians who were sent to Northern Canada during the war years discovered that, with the facilities of modern science at their disposal, they could live and work there about as comfortably as anywhere. Prejudice against the Arctic, long supported by ignorance, dies hard; but at last it is withering in the light of education and practical experience. Canadians must look to the North to achieve maximum strength and prosperity."

Anyone who has travelled in the North or spent time there will tell you that it has a fascination. Possibly, it is the lure of the frontier. A lot of people who smugly felt that the "frozen wasteland" would always be a sort of moat-like defence have found a deadly fascination in the fact that this is most accessible country, possessing in its own way a potential source of national wealth, but also great vulnerability in an air and atomic age.

Natural Resources

Canadians, sincerely interested in Canada, would be well advised to read "Canada" by Griffith Taylor. It is not easy reading, but it will definitely give you a new picture of what this nation is composed of in the way of natural resources. We live in a thin strip along the southern extremity of our country, asking for more population without asking ourselves where this population will be settled. Taylor, without editorial comment, examines the whole country and leaves us to answer the question. He adds a factor which I found most interesting. You will find in "Canada" an exhaustive study of the climate. This, need I mention, is most important.

Interested in the North, I studied "Canada" and moved to "Canada Moves North" by Richard Finnie, as already quoted. He poses the question of the natives and the effect of the missionaries. It is simply the controversy of those who follow St. Matthew, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and those who, knowing the natives in their habitat feel that they are better off without the attendant sins of civilization. The book is valuable to anyone interested in the North, and it is strengthened by the understandable feeling which Finnie has.

People who have lived in the North have to a certain extent, the feeling against experts, which pioneers always feel. In spite of this "The New Northwest" as edited by C. A. Dawson affected me. Here, between the covers of a handsome book are the opinions of experts in the fields of agriculture, mining, health, transportation etc., and it is quite exhaustive.

Needed: People

Certainly, the most impressive book from a pictorial standpoint that has appeared lately about the North is "The Great Mackenzie." This is a combination of the excellent photographs provided by George Zuckerman and the text by Raymond Arthur Davies. Inclined at times to exaggerate the importance of farming in the Mackenzie Basin, Davies, who has often been accused of being a Russophile, does point up the fact that Canada, asking for new population, lags behind in the field of colonizing new territory.

Getting away from the analytical approach of measuring natural resources and geo-politics, I found four books to be most interesting for a variety of reasons.

"Fortress North" is a novel by Ella Jacoby Walker, but is so closely related to the early days of the city of Edmonton that it becomes almost a historical study. The author deserves the greatest of credit for having written the book, which in itself is interesting, and yet it lacks a certain virility which would have done a great deal more in capturing the imagination of anyone with a certain knowledge of the last frontier of Canada.

If you feel the urge sometime to go and pit yourself against a frontier, then read "Men In Sheepskin Coats" by Vera Lysenko. Here, in a dramatic form is the story of the dispossessed people of the Ukraine who came to find new freedom on the Prairies, then the frontier. It will give an appreciation of the accomplishments of these people, and quite apart from that will give you an insight into the feeling of people who are pioneering in foreign country. It will also give you a new feeling towards the people of Ukrainian extraction, who have contributed so much to Canada.

RICHARD FINNIE

Douglas Leechman, surrounded by degrees from many colleges of learning, chose to spend two months with the Eskimos, and then wrote "Eskimo Summer." It takes much longer than two months to learn of the ways of the North, and if at times Leechman appears to have skimmed the knowledge, you can forgive him for his summation.

Leechman says, "One leaves the North with a keen sense of regret, with a feeling that one is giving up something that is very good and returning to a life which, whatever else it may be, is not quite so good; a life where problems are more numerous and more complex but where the stakes are of less value, the decisions of less importance, the gains less desirable."

Polar History

To move to a more virile character, which may in its own way inspire you, try reading "Mariner Of The North", which is the story of Captain Bob Bartlett. Here is the story of a man who made polar history. This is the man for whom Stefansson stood up when he walked into the Explorers' Club. Born in a fishing village in Newfoundland, reared on the feel and the smell of the sea, this man, who idolized Peary, became in his own right, the hero of explorers. Coleridge expressed the inspiration in his *Rime Of The Ancient Mariner*, "And ice, mast-high, came floating by, As green as emerald," and Bartlett once having glimpsed these jewels of the Northern Seas, was never again content. This is the moving, dramatic story of an explorer, written by a friend, George Palmer Putnam.

The explorers come first, whether they are looking for furs or precious metals. The North has known both types, and to each she has made a rich yield. It is now the era of the settler. There is a heritage for him, but he would be well advised to first learn the basic facts of Canada's last frontier.

The man who considers the North to be the defence line of Canada, will find it most interesting to read at least the analytical books quoted. The settler, if he is to succeed, must also read the adventurous ones.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

Services are held here under ideal conditions
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired
A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

It's often hard to tell

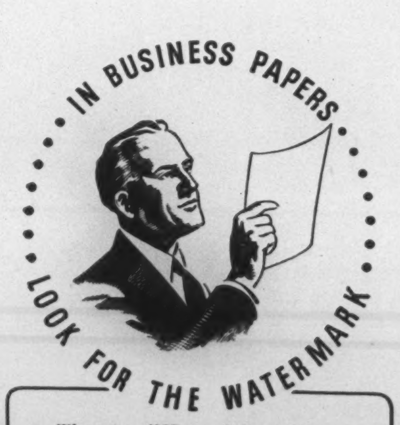
quality in race horses

When Market Wise ran his first race, he finished twentieth in a field of twenty-one. In his next start he finished last. Finally sold by his disgusted owner, he went on to win over $200,000. In the famous Jockey Club Gold Cup, he nosed out the brilliant Whirlaway and beat the 20-year record of the great Exterminator. Even expert horsemen sometimes fail to recognize quality horseflesh.

It's always easy to tell

the finest quality paper

Anybody can recognize the finest quality paper—immediately! Just look for the name "Howard Smith" in the watermark. This name is your guarantee of quality. Drawing upon a wealth of paper-making experience, the Howard Smith group of mills offers a wide variety of quality paper and paper products designed to meet the needs of every phase of your business.



The name "Howard Smith" in a watermark is your guarantee of quality.

Howard Smith
PAPER MILLS LIMITED

TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • MAKERS IN CANADA OF HIGH GRADE PAPERS

THE BOOKSHELF

Why Not Then?

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

AMOS INTOLERABLE; HIS TABLE TALK —by Richard Mallett—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.25.*

AMOS and his opinions are familiar to readers of "Punch," in which most of this little book has already appeared. Intolerable by name and intolerant by nature, he is perhaps a more engaging companion in print than he would be in real life. When not perpetrating outrageous puns on the other frequenters of his favorite London pub, Amos delights in literary criticism of the soundly destructive type. He has a special detestation for clichés and enjoys turning them inside out.

One may be grateful to Amos for discovering the correct answer to "that maddening admonition, 'It'll have to be done some time, why not now?'" Amos says: "It'll have to be done some time, why not then?"

Apart from the pub where he airs his views, Amos seems to have no private life, but occasional remarks about his personal experiences supply a hypothetical background for him. Thus he was once employed in the office of a literary agent and, by his own account, he is something of a writer himself. But Richard Mallett, his Boswell, is content to let him act as a modern Great Cham without revealing much detail about his literary productions. As with Dr. Johnson, the conversation makes the man. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mallett will give us more of Amos, for the hundred pages of this small book are only enough to whet the appetite.

African Sore Spot

By RODNEY GREY

KAFFIRS ARE LIVELY—by Oliver Walker *—Gollancz, London—7/6.*

HERE are some backstage impressions of South African democracy at work. This is an account in popular style of how the native exists on the eroded reserve lands or in the shanties of the industrial cities of South Africa. Mr. Walker is a South African journalist who was given the assignment of reporting native life by the Native Affairs Department. He was expected to produce articles that would counteract the common impression in America and Britain that South Africans treated their natives harshly. Instead, he has written a blistering attack on government policy, based on a thorough study of native life.

Mr. Walker visited the important reservations and describes native life as it varies from reserve to reserve. His description of the Ciskei, where 900,000 Africans try to scratch a living from the desolated wilderness of dried-out and wind-blown soil which will support little but thorn scrub is an excellent piece of reporting. Kiplingesque imperialism, toting its white man's burden, though cursed with affected paternalism, was at least better than this calculated neglect of non-whites by the ruling South Africans.

The government of General Smuts, recently defeated by the nationalist, race-conscious party of Dr. Malan, is strongly criticized for failure to carry out its promises to the natives. By any human standard Smuts' government failed, as every South African government has failed. But even the few cautious moves made by Smuts' United Party to buy back alienated land and improve the lot of the urbanized native, resulted in political defeat. Mr. Walker is not unjust when he condemns both parties wholeheartedly, but he might have brought out more clearly that a country gets the kind of government it deserves—even the few gestures to the natives made by General Smuts were too much for the white society of Afrikaners and Anglo-South Africans.

South African governments have provided this record of neglect and deliberate ill treatment because they have reflected the attitutes of white South Africans. The recent election of the Nationalist Party is a turn for the worse; were Oliver Walker writing his book now he would be able to tell us of further attacks on the natives. The right of industrial labor to organize trade unions, and its right to live in municipalities has been undermined.

This book perhaps suffers from poor organization; it reads like a series of magazine stories and not like a well-planned book. It suffers too, from a surfeit of polemics. The facts speak for themselves and Mr. Walker's earnest protest sometimes gets in the way. But for all that, this is an important task. It illuminates a dark corner of commonwealth history and policy, and tells once more a story that will be told again, the story of determined race repression.

Schoolboy Favorite

By B. K. SANDWELL

LIFE OF W. H. G. KINGSTON—by M. R. Kingsford—*Ryerson—$4.00.*

IN 1884 a questionnaire was sent out to 2,000 British schoolboys asking them "Who is your favorite writer of fiction?" Dickens came first with 223 votes. The second was W. H. G. Kingston, author of "The Three Midshipmen" and "Peter the Whaler." He obtained 179 votes. There was then a heavy drop to Scott with 128 and Jules Verne with 114, after which came Captain Marryat with 102 and R. M. Ballantyne with 67.

Personally I should (a few years later) have put Marryat ahead of Kingston, but that would have been because I knew at that time a number of real midshipmen, and they unanimously regarded "Midshipman Easy" as considerably closer to the essential spirit of their life than "The Three Midshipmen." However there is no doubt that Kingston was entitled to a full-dress biography, and here he gets it, with a great many interesting pictures and a wealth of family anecdote.

He was both a born author and a born organizer. In 1847, he was organizing an Emigration Society and writing a book on "How to Emigrate." In 1854 he visited Canada, and had the enterprise to venture as far as Sault Ste. Marie. His "Western Wanderings" is an excellent account of the colony of those days. His brother George was then living at Quebec, and later became Professor of Meteorology at Toronto. In 1856 W.H.G. was organizing "Missions to Seamen." In 1859 he was a leader in the Rifle Volunteer movement ("Form, form, Riflemen form!"). He edited a magazine, and in 1868 became practically bankrupt.

Three days before his death in 1880 he wrote a letter to the readers of the *Boys' Own Paper*, which is among the classics of deathbed expression, and must have influenced the lives of uncounted thousands.

GO REFRESHED
Coca-Cola
HAVE A COKE
DRINK
Coca-Cola
ICE COLD

Pause to Refresh...at Everybody's Club

The natural friendliness of Canadians finds unique expression at your soda fountain. Think what it gives you: Familiar faces, good humor, the day's news, the other fellow's viewpoint... and *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coca-Cola. It's delicious,—Coke is . . . so delicious. And refreshing . . . so refreshing.

DRINK
Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola
"Coke"

Ask for it either way . . . both trade-marks mean the same thing.

COCA-COLA LTD.

Masaryk Truly Deserved "Dear Jan" Greeting

By MARY HELENA DEY

The heart-warming devotion of the late Czech statesman, Jan Masaryk, to his friends, and his keen sense of humor are here described by the sister of a Masaryk intimate, Dr. W. F. Dey. The writer is a Canadian who was formerly principal of a girls' school in Providence, R.I.

A SUPERB wealth of the richest funeral meats were offered at the funeral of Jan Masaryk, funeral meats that were highly spiced and varied and brought by the hands of the great, both statesmen and journalists, of all countries. I now bring my little offering — humble, but wholesome, I hope, as a loaf of good bread.

It is a chapter in his long friendship with my brother, Doctor William Frederick Dey. They were kindred souls in their gaiety, warmth, wit and humor; both knew the meaning of affectionate family life; each set the other off, and neither needed to resort to wisecracking or to verging on the vulgar to be funny. Jan Masaryk felt that my brother had at one time given him precious aid and he was big enough to feel that rare emotion, gratitude. My brother in turn loved Jan for the qualities he admired and so well understood.

Masaryk was at that time Minister to London, a tall, splendid, slim figure, set off by the best English tailors, agile and erect. This was before the days of Munich and selling Czechoslovakia down the river. His gaiety was free and open; perhaps the later wit that pleased so many cocktail parties simply masked a tortured soul. It was a time when he had come out of dark sorrow into light. His country was prosperous, the darling of the Western powers, and had its competent, well-trained army of 600,000. Masaryk was full of power and energy. He knew that he was serving his country well, and that most of the representatives of other nations were glad to come to him to discuss their problems. A happy time.

Then, my brother, on his way home to America from Czechoslovakia, suffered a terrific coronary thrombosis while in London. His life hung in the balance for weeks. Every day without fail, in the midst of his busy and responsible life, Jan Masaryk came like a loving brother into the sickroom. At first he came in alertly but quietly, sat down beside my brother, put his hand on his and said, "They tell me the doctors are pleased with you," sat for a few minutes, then left saying, "See you tomorrow, Freddie." Another day he would say, "Well, I hear you're a good boy this morning," But, little by little he could let his vitality over-flow, and it would be, "Hello, Freddie, have you been breaking another heart? They tell me one of your nurses is gone." And my brother would say, "No, I've just broken her back. But they're getting another hardy Briton for me."

As my brother progressed, Jan gradually was able to bring with him the news of the day, and when he went off to the country for weekends, he still managed to crowd in a visit before he left, and brought back accounts of the world he had been in. One weekend he went to see the early morning workout of the horses of the Aga Khan's stable, and after it, they both thought they knew pretty well which horse would give a good account of himself. He brought news of his visits to Queen Mary. One day he came in, sat down, and said gravely, "I just said the wrong thing to Queen Mary. She was in tears when I left and she really is so kind and good that I hate to think I did anything to make her suffer." This news was supplemented by other friends, who told of the Queen's being reduced to helpless laughter by his rollicking tales about nothing, and of her wiping her streaming eyes and waving aside to a gentleman-in-waiting with, "I cannot keep this appointment. I must be late, for I must hear the end of Mr. Masaryk's story."

How grateful I was for the warmth of affection and the breath and hope of life that he brought with him. He talked, naturally, about all the things that interested them. He gave his estimate of the current musicians. For example, Yehudi Menuhin was then making his first appearance in London, and Jan hurried off for early dinner in order to hear him. The next day he said, "It was worth scrambling through a good dinner to hear the young man play. He's only a boy, but as a musician he's a man."

A King's Visitors

He had gay anecdotes of people that we knew, and he was working hard at his chancellery. One day he had to omit his call. He was asked by King George to take over for the day two unattractive visiting statesmen who were looked upon as problems. King George held a great many of his conferences walking up and down the paths of Buckingham Palace. Jan said that the King always stopped short and turned around to shout his remarks in good ex-navy fashion as if he were giving orders from the quarterdeck. When Jan went the next day to make his report to the King, he was taken out for one of these walks. The King said to him, "How did you get on with our visitors?" "Very well, Your Majesty," said Jan. "What did you think of them?" asked the King. "You had a whole day to find out." "Very pleasant, Your Majesty," said Jan. Whereupon the King stopped short, wheeled around, and roared at him in a voice that resounded from wall to wall of the grounds, "Nonsense! You thought that they were damn fools and probably worse!"

"Lucky Fred," Jan said one morning. "The fair Julia can't get at you here. But I'm out and exposed to her pursuit." And Fred answered, "Any time you feel she's closing in on you, I'll have a cot put up for you right here beside my bed."

One story that he told had in it the pitying understanding of human nature that was really his and his recognition of the loneliness and fear that arise where feeling of human solidarity does not exist. Seven tradesmen had gone to a neighboring village. When they returned, night was falling and their path lay through a forest. Suddenly they saw a man coming toward them through the dusk. They huddled together affrighted and said, "What shall we do? What can we do? We are alone and there is a stranger coming."

When Jan told us that every year he spent the Christmas vacation with his father and that he had already promised to go this year as usual, I think that we both felt as if the ground had parted beneath our feet. He came regularly until the last day, and when he took leave, not knowing if he would see his friend in life again, he said, "Well, good-bye, Freddie, see you after the Christmas holidays," leaned over brotherly and kissed him on both cheeks.

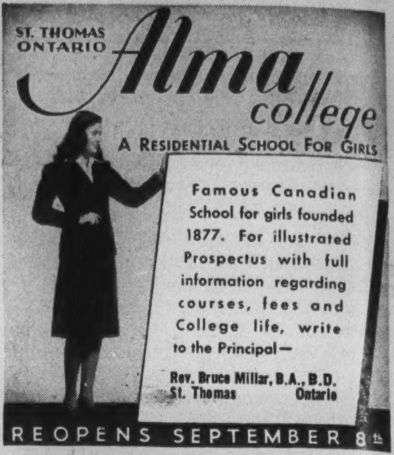
Then, when at last my brother was able to leave the nursing home, Jan insisted that he come to the Legation with his nurse and stay until May, when he would then go to Karlsbad. He gave him secluded quarters in the Legation, letting him lead the only life possible, always found time to spend an hour with him, talking and very often playing the music they both loved, discussing the affairs of the world so that the invalid did not feel cut off from what vitally interested him, and showing all the delicate thoughtfulness and affection that were part of his nature.

What wonder that all the world round he was "dear Jan?"

Headlines in the fashion news . . . Florence Reichman's profile hat, dramatically self-sufficient in fantasy green fur felt . . . draped to form its own trim . . . designed to compliment any costume.

Salon Millinery, Fashion Floor, The Third

Simpson's



Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal—

Rev. Bruce Millar, B.A., B.D.
St. Thomas Ontario

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 8th

PROMENADE
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
THURSDAY 8.30 p.m.
FRITZ MAHLER
Guest Conductor
CARMEN TORRES
Spanish Soprano
Res. $1, 60c - Gen. Admission 40c, 25c
Heintzman's, Moody's (Arena Thursday)
VARSITY ARENA

PIANOS

Steinway

1 Steinway
Magnificent Louis XVI
1 Chickering Mahogany
Baby Grand
Both Reconditioned

RENTALS
Uprights — $5.00 per mo. up
Grands — $25 per mo. up

PIANOS TUNED

PAUL HAHN & Co.
22 BLOOR EAST

Lily white and daisy fresh

That's how your toilet bowls are after you've sprinkled in Sani-Flush. And that's how you feel about it, too, for there's no rub or scrub when Sani-Flush does the work. Sani-Flush removes all unsightly stains and invisible film—disinfects—and leaves perfect, odorless freshness.

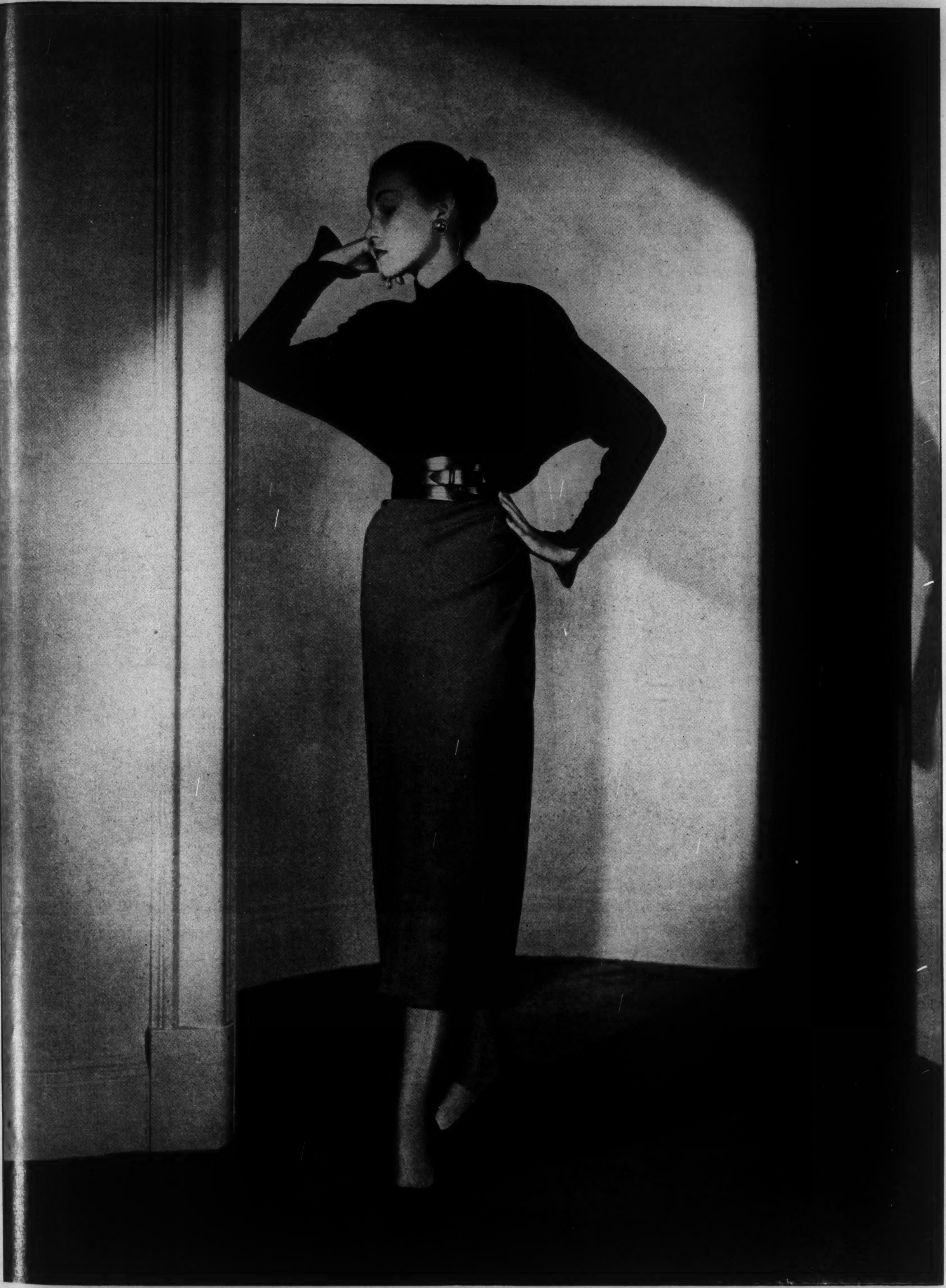
Safe in all toilet systems — effective in hard or soft water. At your grocer's everywhere. Two sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Sani-Flush
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

Sani-Flush

KEEP TWO CANS HANDY

WORLD OF WOMEN



Courtesy Herbert Sondheim and New York Dress Institute

Butterfly Sleeves— of the laurel green top . . . shallow folds rounding the hipline of the gunmetal skirt . . . underscore the new look of disciplined slenderness below the waist. Sleeves of this one-piece woolen dress from the New York fall collections, are cuffed over the hand and buttoned at the wrist. The waist is clasped by a contour belt of laurel green leather.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

EDUCATION

Mental Health of Canada's Future Citizens

By MARGARET and ROBERT FRANCIS

ONE out of every five Canadian boys and girls of public school age may be suffering from personality disorders and be so poorly adjusted to environment as to need aid to regain mental health.

The statement contains a "may" because no large scale mental health survey has ever been made in Canada. Such a survey, however, has just been completed in Ohio, in a rural and semi-rural area where circumstances are similar to Canadian conditions. Mental hygiene authorities in Canada believe that findings in this country would be parallel.

If these figures do apply here, what's being done about it? Is the next generation of Canadians being allowed to frolic gaily down the road to instability, which in many instances will lead eventually to serious psychosis and insanity?

In Ottawa, the Department of National Health and Welfare is the boy with a finger in the dyke. Handicapped by lack of funds and a shortage of trained staff, but with a few wide visioned men at its head, the mental health division with Dr. C. G. Stogdill at its head is trying to stem the flood.

If the work of the division can be maintained, thousands of Canadian adults will live useful, happy, well adjusted lives. In place of delinquents, Canada will have citizens; in place of drunks and neurotics, healthy and cooperative members of the community.

Jean Anderson, at 16, is considered a wild girl in her neighborhood. She's a showoff, she smokes, sneaks out to public dance halls, overdresses and uses too much makeup. Jean's problem is her parents, unsympathetic, unfair, lacking in understanding of a teen-aged girl. She is considered and treated as a child, and never receives permission to go to mixed parties. So Jean defies her parents and goes anyway. All her actions are defiant, and the girl is a potential juvenile delinquent.

If Dr. Stogdill can reach Jean's parents, through radio programs, educational films and pamphlets, perhaps they can be made to understand that their need is to cooperate with Jean rather than to dominate her. If they allow her to attend chaperoned parties she won't need to sneak out to dance halls for excitement. If they recognize that she's a young woman now, they can help her choose clothes and makeup suitable to herself, rather than attempting to dress her as a child and bringing on a family scene when she refuses to submit.

It is the tens of thousands of Jeans and Jacks that the division of mental health aims to help. They know there is a gloomy picture of Canadian mental health developing if they fail. The Ohio survey is the finger of the future, shaking menacingly under their noses.

The Grim Findings

From the Ohio findings—and there is nothing to indicate that Canadians have any reason to feel superior—it is apparent that 18 per cent of Grade 3 youngsters, about 9 years of age, are poorly enough adjusted to their surroundings to need care of their mental health if they are to avoid a mentally unhealthy adulthood. Amongst Grade 4 pupils of 11 to 13 years, more than 21 per cent showed maladjustment. When youngsters of all grades were lumped together, the statistics indicated that three out of ten children showed evidence of poor mental health.

Amongst their older brothers, according to draft board findings, men between 18 and 37, from environments very like those found in Canada, one in ten had mental disorders serious enough to disqualify him from military service.

Take this away from dry statistical tables and translate it into terms of your own neighborhood. It doesn't take more than a moment to name ten of your own youngster's playmates. Which three will head for maladjustment serious enough to incapacitate them for normal living? You'd like to know, and so would Dr. Stogdill.

Go back, then, to the grim factors that will cause this poor mental health. The Ohio study showed definitely that there was a relationship between parents' neurotic tendencies and their children's difficulties. It also proved that the attitude of parents towards certain questions related to their children had a serious effect on the children's mental health.

To bring the discussion back to Canada, Dr. Stogdill said, "The problem is to make parents realize that the kind of training their child receives will probably determine what kind of adult he will be. This means, whether he will be well adjusted and happy or tied to his mother's apron strings, when he is an adult, or whether he will be an alcoholic or a delinquent."

It is going to be a jolt to some self-righteous, well-meaning parents to realize that they themselves sowed the seeds of their offsprings' own deficiencies.

Dr. Stogdill is using his department to make Canadian parents realize just that. Working with him is C. W. Gilchrist, new director of the information services division of Health and Welfare. Formerly Gilchrist was a lieutenant-colonel in the army and one of its most widely travelled public relations officers in the Mediterranean theatre and northwest Europe.

"Bill" Gilchrist has brought with him the same drive that helped Canadian war correspondents cover far-reaching battlefronts. This time the weapons he and Dr. Stogdill use are reels of movie film, pamphlets and radio broadcasts.

Dr. Stogdill, who although still a youngish man has already established himself firmly as a psychiatrist and mental hygienist, cannot walk into your home, shake a warning finger and show you how, unwit-

AFTER
BEFORE

IT PAYS TO
Modernize

Smart, practical bathroom appointments are a "must" in the modern decorative scheme. Your safest guide to the ultimate in attractiveness and efficiency is the name "Standard"

MASTER PEMBROKE BATH—superbly modern, constructed of rigid cast iron with a heavy coating of vitreous enamel for long life and lasting beauty. Convenient rim seat, straighter sides and wider, flatter bottom provide safety and comfort, plus ample depth. Length—wall to wall—58½ inches.

COMPACT WATER CLOSET—smartly styled—features quiet, thorough flushing action, economical operation, outstanding sanitation. Free-standing, it can be installed without marring existing walls. Made of non-absorbent, easy-to-clean vitreous china.

CHESTERTON LAVATORY—Made of lustrous genuine vitreous china, with wide rims, cast-in soap dish. Chromard legs, towel bars are optional.

For modernization
work now
Time Payments
may be arranged
through our
affiliated Company
—Heating and
Plumbing Finance
Limited.

*Consult your
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
for complete details.*

MADE IN CANADA FOR CANADIANS BY

Standard Sanitary & DOMINION RADIATOR
Toronto — Canada LIMITED

SPECIFY
"Standard" PLUMBING FIXTURES • DOMINION HEATING EQUIPMENT

tingly, your possessiveness and overprotection is ruining your child. But what he can do about it is make a movie or write a pamphlet about a case just like yours.

Take, for instance, "Feeling of Rejection," a powerful documentary made by the National Film Board under the direction of the mental health division. This short film was originally made to show to persons undergoing treatment for neurosis. After its reality and technical excellence had been proclaimed by international critics at Chicago, Edinburgh and Paris, self-effacing Canada decided that perhaps this production had value for the public. It is now being shown to limited audiences.

The Story of Margaret

"Feeling of Rejection" is the story of Margaret, who might have been any average Canadian girl. Her young adulthood is marred by headaches and feelings of illness that have no physiological cause. A psychiatrist diagnoses emotional factors as the background.

Delving into her past, he discovers that she shies from standing up for herself in ordinary situations at home and work. With stark realism these differences are traced back to her early environment, to a home where overprotective parents filled her with fear for every day living and accidents. When another child was born into the family, Margaret was suddenly pushed into the background and ignored.

To fight her way once more into her parents' notice, the child learned to submit too readily to the will of others. Gradually she lost the power to stand up for herself, while at the same time her fear of disapproval from her friends was causing emotional disturbances.

Step by step the psychiatrist guides Margaret to an understanding of her own disturbances, and through this understanding to a more normal adjustment to her environment.

The result is a film which few can see without feeling at least some glimmer of understanding of their own and others' problems.

This is the first production of a series entitled "Mental Mechanisms". As the department sees it, this series will illustrate the development of personality factors which may lead to emotional difficulties and physical distress.

As Mr. Gilchrist explains the scheme, "movies, we believe. are a valuable tool in group psycho-therapy. By showing such films to parents, teachers, social workers, nurses and medical students, their understanding of the factors that lead to mental disturbances will be greatly increased."

In the making of films for mental health education, pioneering Canada has forged far ahead, until older producers such as Britain and the United States are watching with interest the goings-on behind the 49th parallel.

"We are aiming at the preventative side of mental care," Dr. Stogdill will explain. And so the National Film Board, without, it is admitted, the complete approval of the health department, made a chapter of the "Canada Carries On" series. The sensational "What's on Your Mind," showed modern living as the road to neuroses and psychoses, while pseudo-psychologists, radio programs and fortune tellers speeded the populace on its way.

With less sensationalism and more realism, the department made "Mother and Child," and "Know Your Child," two attractive color films which stress the psychological preparation of a home for a new baby.

Understanding and Study

Catering to psychological needs, however, isn't as simple as stuffing vitamins A, B, C and D into Junior. "Every child's psychological needs are different," says Dr. Stogdill. "You can't make general rules. Instead you have to ask for understanding and study by the parents."

But the department, and Dr. Stogdill, don't leave parents struggling in a morass of high flown terms they don't quite understand. In their fight to improve the mental health of the nation they've been very practical.

Take, for example, the broadcasts from Saskatoon of Dr. S. R. Laycock. Season after season Dr. Laycock, provincial representative of the mental health division, and professor of educational psychology at the University of Saskatchewan, has aired over the C.B.C. talks on the mental health and guidance of young people.

His chats have an over-the-back-fence quality that takes away any pedantry of a professor talking down his nose to parents. His three most popular series, first broadcast and now out in pamphlet form with Dr. Stogdill's blessing, are "Emotional Climate in the Home," "Family Team Work," and "Cheating Your Children."

All these discussions, whether you're listening to them or reading them, get right down to facts and cases. In "Cheating Your Children" he tells parents that giving their children a nice home and good food and clothing is not everything. Many children who have these advantages still suffer mental ill-health because they are cheated of love, recognition, self-esteem, independence and success, or out of having good characters and attractive personalities. The professor chalks up ignorance, rather than meanness, as contributing to these factors.

Many of the best meaning parents send their children through life with a feeling of inferiority, physically, mentally and socially. A child with a physical handicap is not guided to the right mental attitude towards his difficulty; a youngster is penalized by his parents because he hasn't the mental equipment to lead the class; a child's parents cheat him of social esteem by criticizing and making fun of him in front of his friends. Many parents cheat their children of companionship because they never teach them how to make friends. Some pass on to young people a legacy of social, religious and racial intolerance leading to adult unhappiness.

And so it goes on. A child bossed and bullied in his home today is the problem citizen of tomorrow. The emotional climate of a home today, as Dr. Laycock puts it, determines the emotional climate of the nation of tomorrow. A little girl who feels insecure and unloved in her home today may become the overpossessive, coddling mother of tomorrow's children.

Thus, unless something is done, even more than one child in five in Canada's future may be maladjusted and neurotic. That is why the national campaign, spearheaded by the division of mental health of the Department of Health and Welfare, is fighting the newly comprehended plague with reels of celluloid, pamphlets and radio waves.

"I'm very encouraged," Dr. Stogdill said not long ago. "Amongst all the young parents I see, of all classes and economic conditions, I notice a greatly increased interest in child training. Mothers and fathers are much more conscious than they were ten years ago of their role in child training, of how their own mental attitudes react on those of their children.

"Canadians today," he concluded, "are realizing that Canadians tomorrow will be what they, in their homes, have made them."

Bruck Drapery Fabrics
Bruck Upholstery Fabrics
Bruck Suiting Fabrics
Bruck Dress Fabrics
Bruck Sports Wear Fabrics
Bruck Corsetry Fabrics

a Vêge Original by Juno Doro

Bruck
FABRICS
Fabric

Treasured Collection of Fabrics

Just as you treasure a collection of rare books . . . so will you treasure this collection of superb Bruck fabrics.

Canada's leading manufacturers turn to Bruck's fall fabric collection for fashion inspiration . . . interior decorators and clever home-makers know the Bruck label is the symbol of finest quality. And you will treasure these Canadian-made fabrics as the loveliest you have ever worn . . . the prettiest and most refreshing fabric designs you could possibly find for your home.

BRUCK MILLS LIMITED - Montreal and Toronto

Bruck Fabrics are sold by the yard in leading stores everywhere.

Donalda's Opera School

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE success of the Opera School in Montreal, conducted by Madame Pauline Donalda, is well known to music lovers in that city, particularly to those who last year witnessed the excellent productions of the Opera Guild (e.g., "Rigoletto", "Samson and Delilah"). Many local singers who had received training from Madame Donalda took roles in those performances. Founded in Sept. 1947, the school recently completed its first year, in which it has made a distinctive mark on the music life of the city. It will commence again in the fall. Weekly sessions for the twenty or so students (both French and English-speaking) have been held in the assembly hall of a local convent school.

The course has been worked out and directed by Madame Donalda, with Mlle. Marie Therese Paquin as her able pianist. From her own experience gained through twenty years of singing soprano operatic roles in leading opera houses of the world, Pauline Donalda offers her young students valuable information in an enthusiastic presentation. With careful dramatic and vocal coaching she insists on details being observed, and several retakes in a rehearsal may be necessary before she is satisfied. The course includes six initial lessons in ballet fundamentals, pantomime and stances, walking, standing, etc. After the vocal elements of scenes from various operas have been prepared, the students sing and act each scene on the small stage of the assembly hall. Those not taking part in a particular project will sit as a critical audience. Properties are kept to a minimum and performances are carried out in street clothes. Sample scenes undertaken during the course are the death scene from "Boris Godounov", Lescaut greeting his cousin Manon from "Manon", Faust and Marguerite in the garden from "Faust", and Delilah singing *"Printemps qui commence"* from "Samson and Delilah".

The school's compact set-up makes possible concentrated individual coaching that might never be possible in larger institutions. Madame Donalda's organization in its first year has already added much to Canada's musical state and there are good signs of an even greater contribution.

Musical Heritage

The distinguished veteran musicologist Dr. Curt Sachs, now a U.S. citizen, seems to have achieved the difficult job of boiling down the history of music into one compact, comprehensive volume ("Our Musical Heritage" by Curt Sachs, McLeod, $6.50). Treating the development of music as a whole, he has not allowed himself to become sidetracked on some movement or movements or individual masters particularly attractive to himself. As a commendable feature, nearly equal space is given to all phases of musical development, "whether or not they belong to the pitifully restricted repertoire of our concert and home music." The record goes from the origin of music among the primitives to modern electronic instruments. Alfred Einstein attempted the same thing, with some success, in 1916 in his "Short History of Music", which had one Dutch and three German editions, but Sachs has done an even better job. His book is wide in design, makes shrewd assessments and has a clarity of expression. Especially welcome are the early chapters on the music of the Orient, Greece and Rome—with material that would be hard to find in such condensed form anywhere else. Sachs' book will be a good reference for the layman lover of music just as it is, and with its guidance, the student can move into wider fields for each chapter carries an excellent bibliography.

It's Possible Here

Can a Canadian with talent really get the training and the opportunities he needs for a career right here in Canada? It is still an argument—more so in some parts of the country than in others, but developments of the last few years seem to indicate the answer to be Yes. As for training, the answer is fast becoming a big affirmative in a number of Dominion centres. Latest spokesman on behalf of a career north of the border is George Lambert, faculty member of the Royal Conservatory of Music and first rank baritone (he has sung the role of the Christus twelve times in the Bach St. Matthew Passion of the Mendelssohn Choir, extensive oratorio singing, baritone solos in performances of the Mozart Requiem, etc.)

"There are plenty of opportunities for singers and instrumentalists in Canada," said he recently in an interview while in Winnipeg on an examining tour, "if a person has the drive to go through with a real course of study and is good enough for the job."

What about the green fields of the U.S. and the numerous green lights that beckon in a financial way? Mr. Lambert admits that the much larger population there gives more opportunities but there are also more people who perform and thus sharpen competition.

However, no matter where the serious student goes there will be great physical demands. "Singing is no job for weaklings," declares the robust, jovial Toronto baritone and teacher. "You have to be in magnificent physical shape to do singing justice, and you have to be able to surrender yourself to rigid discipline and be capable of hard work."

Born in Leeds, England, George Lambert came to Toronto in 1932, having lived for a short time in Brantford, Ont. Before that he had studied voice in Italy and had remained there long enough to sing a number of operatic roles in Rome (Germont in "La Traviata", Amonasro in "Aïda," Marcello in "La Bohème" and Sharpless in "Madame Butterfly"). He returned to London to sing oratorio, then to New York, and finally to Toronto, where he has been teaching and singing ever since.

—Photo Rice & Bell

Samuel Hersenhoren, one of Canada's best-known orchestra conductors, who has been appointed to the violin faculty of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. He has won acclaim as guest conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Toronto Philharmonic and the Buffalo Philharmonic. He is also founder conductor of the New World Orchestra and second violinist of the Parlow String Quartet.

•

The Board of Directors of the Chopin Institute in Warsaw announces the Fourth International Piano Contest in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Chopin. The contest, which will be held in Warsaw in 1949, will consist of two parts (a recital group and the playing of the E minor or F minor concerto). Internationally known musicians will be judges. Credentials should be addressed to the Chopin Institute, Zgoda 15, Warsaw, Poland, before Jan. 1, 1949. For further information write the Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa.

The U.S. poet Archibald MacLeish served as chairman of "Tanglewood on Parade", the benefit which the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Music Centre staged on August 3 for the creative musicians of Europe. Besides the distinguished American poet, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Aaron Copland and other important figures in letters and the arts took part in the program. Serge Koussevitzky conducted the full orchestra. "A musical CARE package" was the way one participant described the four-hour event which inaugurated a nation-wide campaign for assistance to the fellow artists of the Old World. The national committee will request other orchestras throughout the country to give benefits during the forthcoming season.

•

George Schick, Czechoslovakian conductor, will direct the Little Symphony of Montreal next season. Schick, a former musical director of the Chamber Music Players of Prague and associate conductor with George Szell, now permanent conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra at the Prague Opera House, has conducted major orchestras in Europe and the British Isles.

•

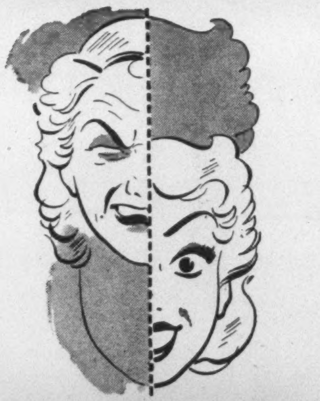
The University of Manitoba School of Music has announced that William Albert Whiteman (A.M.M. Singing), has won the University Gold Medal. This honor is awarded to the student achieving the highest standing, not less than 80 per cent in the L.M.M. or A.M.M. examination, and who has passed three university practical examinations, along with the corresponding theory.

WILLIAM HOLLINS & CO. LTD.
DAY & NIGHT WEAR
VIYELLA HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

Mothers—
Make your Children's dresses of
'Viyella' REGD.
FLANNEL

For long wearing, practical clothes for children use Viyella Flannel, the original anti-shrink fabric, which means real economy because no matter how many times you wash it, it always holds its shape and color.

The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
LUX TESTED
36" and 54" wide. Sold at all leading stores.
Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto



HOW TO GET RID OF
CORNS

• Relief in a jiffy! That's what Blue-Jay brings to corn-sufferers. Its Nupercaine* deadens the pain, while Blue-Jay's gentle medication softens, loosens, the hard core. Then you simply lift the corn out.

Blue jay

*Reg. in Canada Ciba's Brand of Dibucaine

BAUER & BLACK
Division of the Kendall Company (Canada) Limited
Toronto, Ontario

HELP REMOVE CORNS
RELIEVES AS IT REMOVES
NUPERCAINE
BLUE JAY
CORN PL

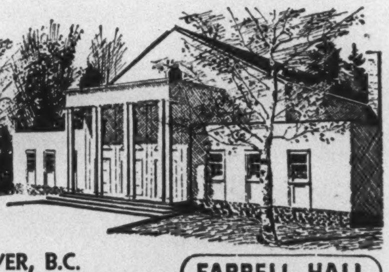
Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST GOLD MEDALIST
Kingsdale 1293 DIPLOMIST

NAUSEA due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
For Land and Sea travel. Satisfactory results, or money refunded.
THE WORLD OVER

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a pleasing complexion and alluring loveliness for this important occasion.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

BRANKSOME HALL
A Residential and Day School for Girls
10 ELM AVENUE, TORONTO
Junior and Honour Matriculation
also
Junior School—Art—Music—Household Economics—Secretarial Course—Swimming Pool—Skiing at School Farm—Skating. New property of six acres just added.
School re-opens Thurs., Sept. 9th
For illustrated calendar write the Principal
MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

Meisterschaft
COLLEGE
"Shortest and Surest Method"
MATRICULATION—GRADES IX-XIII
New school on Woodlawn Avenue; quiet, spacious surroundings; modern laboratory and classrooms; highly trained staff; small study groups; individual attention; limited enrolment; early application advisable. Phone MIdway 2073 or HYland 0888.
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
84 WOODLAWN AVENUE WEST TORONTO, CANADA



CROFTON HOUSE SCHOOL
POINT GREY, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Founded by the Misses Gordon
FARRELL HALL
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
An Educational Trust
Accredited by the Department of Education
Beautifully situated in 10 acres of well-wooded grounds
Primary Classes to Matriculation
RE-OPENS SEPT. 13th FOR BOARDERS, SEPT. 14th FOR DAY GIRLS
Principal, Miss Ellen K. Bryan, M.A. Telephone KErrisdale 4380

A Bermuda Cove

Larry-
You both must come to Bermuda!
Walter and I have never been so
happy . . . so many beautiful walks
along flower-bordered lanes and
those acres of gorgeous flowers. The
Bermuda moon is magical for outdoor
dancing, so bring your dinner clothes.
We're golfing every morning and
basking in the sun through all our
afternoons—it's really the holiday of
a lifetime... Let us know whether
you're coming by boat or plane.
As ever,
Dorothy

For new illustrated booklet, write The Bermuda Trade Development Board, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Currency restrictions do not affect a Bermuda vacation.
EVERYTHING IS BETTER IN Bermuda
B-128

RECORDS

Toscanini Redeems Berlioz

By JOHN L. WATSON

I SUSPECT that conductors with a lifetime of music behind them and an almost contemptuous familiarity with all the most generally accepted classics develop an affection for the lesser known, the less frequently played, excerpts from the classical repertory which is out of all proportion with the stature of the music. Toscanini is a good example, with his penchant for musical lost-causes, particularly the less successful operatic overtures of his compatriots. The Maestro's latest non-conformist excursion takes the form of a very brilliant recording which includes parts of Hector Berlioz' elephantine Symphony "Romeo et Juliette".

Berlioz wrote this "Dramatic Symphony" because he was in love with Harriet Smithson, a celebrated Shakespearean actress of the day, and because he had been presented with a gift of twenty thousand francs by his friend and admirer, Paganini, which would enable him "to write a masterpiece on a grand new plan . . . full of passion and imagination". The work is scored for orchestra, chorus and soloists and consists of twelve "scenes", of which two, "Romeo's Reverie and Fête at the Capulets" and "Love Scene" are included in the recording.

One wonders why the music is not more impressive, more moving, with all its color and cleverness and romantic glamour. Berlioz tried so desperately hard to overwhelm his hearers—and he was so incorrigibly pompous in everything he wrote and said; he was so enthusiastic—and so full of windy insincerity. In this music, the supreme creative effort of a stormy and ill-disciplined talent, there is much that is startling and original, much that is overpowering in the volume of orchestral sound, but there is never, to my mind, the slightest evidence of "genius at work".

If it were possible to redeem an inferior piece of music by sheer grandeur of interpretation, this would be a case in point. The performance by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Symphony is magnificent. The orchestra sings like a perfectly trained choir, with clear, biting tone, and the recording (Victor DM 1160) reproduces the sound with admirable fidelity. The only major flaw is the ear-shattering crescendo in the "Fête" sequence which the engineers have taken quite too literally.

•

Nothing could illustrate more effectively the difference between talent and genius than to compare "Romeo et Juliette", which was written at leisure and with ferocious enthusiasm, with the "Surprise" Symphony of Joseph Haydn, which was written in great haste and, probably, with very little enthusiasm. The third of the Salomon Set, the Symphony No. 94 was composed in 1792, when Haydn was haunted by the necessity of presenting his impressario with a new work for every performance. Despite the difficulties attendant on its composition, the Symphony represents Haydn at his most affable and optimistic—it is cheerful, good-humored and refreshingly devoid of "significance".

The performance by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony on the new Victor recording DM 1155 is crisp and lilting and there is a good deal more body in the orchestral texture than Haydn ever suspected there could be. The expert fiddling in the "Rondo" makes up for the rather too heavy-handed treatment of the Minuet. The recording is light, resonant and very lifelike with some faulty surface areas near the middle of the set.

•

The recording of Schumann's "Scenes of Childhood" by the Polish pianist, Maryla Jonas, (Columbia J 100) is a technical accomplishment of a high order. The piano tone is beautifully rounded and mellow and the surface is encouragingly free from noise.

Miss Jonas, who made a sensational New York debut in 1946, is an inspired artist. She has a quiet, restrained approach, a positively luscious touch and, unfortunately, a tendency to be over-sentimental. The fault, however, is not a serious one in this tender, lyrical—and essentially sentimental—music of Schumann.

Miss Jonas is said to have used three different pianos "to capture the color and tone of each individual scene"—which seems to me like an unnecessary refinement.

•

The little we know of Brazilian music has been introduced to us largely by Ellen Ballon, the Canadian pianist who studied with Hietor Villa-Lobos, and Guiomar Novaës, Brazil's finest woman pianist, who has played several times in Canada.

Mme. Novaës is the performer in the new Columbia album of Brazilian Piano Music (D209) which includes works by three of her country's best-known composers. Unfortunately, with the exception of the Toccata by Camargo Guarnieri, the music is decidedly trivial: the "Memories of Childhood" by Pinto and the "Folk Songs" and "The Three Maries" by Villa-Lobos are pleasant enough but hardly to be taken seriously. Mme. Novaës is a skilful performer and the recording is good—though not as good as the Schumann set.

•

The extraordinary artistry of the great violist, William Primrose, has rarely been demonstrated so effectively as it is in the fine new recording of the Viola Concerto in B Minor by Handel (?), Victor DM 1131. The music is sprightly and Mr. Primrose's playing is rich and satisfying. The recording, for the most part, is very good although my set was disfigured by a certain amount of raspiness on side three.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the music is the question of its origin. The "arrangement" is the work of Henri Casadesus, director of "La Société des Instruments anciens", who claims to have discovered in England the original Handel manuscript (consisting of the solo part and figured bass only) and takes credit only for the elaboration of the figured bass and the orchestration. Some critics, however, are inclined to think that the whole thing is simply a well-intentioned hoax, in the best Fritz Kreisler tradition, and that the entire composition is the work of its twentieth century "arranger".

Whatever its age and history and whatever its contribution to the disputes of musicologists, professional and amateur, the music is wholly delightful to listen to, which, after all, is its principal function.

•

Weinberger's engagingly humorous Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda" is given a less-than-adequate performance on Victor 12-0019 by Dmitri Mitropoulos and the Minneapolis Symphony. The orchestral treatment could be a good deal more vivacious and subtle and a lot less noisy. The playing surface is gravelly.

E. Robert Schmitz performs the "Reverie" of Debussy and Ravel's "Pavane pour une infante defunte" with great finesse and delicacy. Unfortunately, his sensitive playing is marred by a rather tinny recording. (Victor 12-0066).

•

Perhaps it was his desire to prove himself a man of the people that prompted Paul Robeson to record six of the most commonplace songs in the whole literature of music. And perhaps it was his realization of the fact that he was singing tripe that caused him to sing it so badly. The songs in the new Columbia album D 208 include, among others, "Sylvia", "Wagon Wheels" and "Mah Lindy Lou" and Mr. Robeson's treatment of them is appalling—which, of course, is no more than they deserve.

There are not many people of taste who will care very much about "Wagon Wheels" and "Sylvia" being badly performed but there are—or there ought to be—a great many people who will care about what used to be, and probably still is, a great and inspiring voice being wasted on such pedestrian stuff. We're willing to forgive Mr. Robeson his radicalism but not his bad singing.

•

A pair of not-too-frequently heard arias are sung by Blanche Thebom on Victor 11-9795. They are "Voce di donna o di angelo" from *La Gioconda* and "Weiche, Wotan, Weiche" from *Das Rheingold*. Miss Thebom is a mezzo-soprano of great artistic stature and this pressing has an unusual degree of resonance which does justice to the noble voice it records.

The incredibly complex arrangements contrived by the First Piano Quartet in their "renditions" of Paderewski's "Minuet" and Rachmaninoff's "Three-bangs Prelude" (Victor 11-0207) only go to prove the truth of a very old aphorism concerning a silk purse and a sow's ear.

BRAIN-TEASER

Put Some Time In

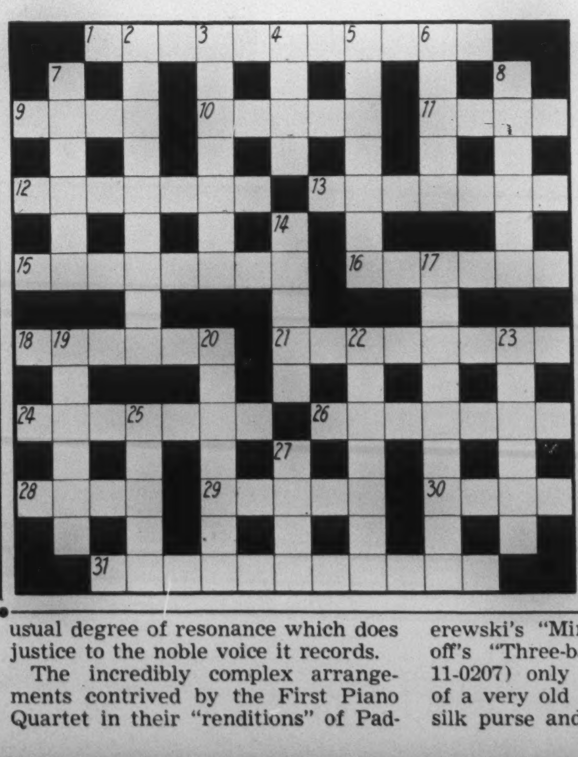
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1 and 7 down. In twain I cut to connect an American. (11, 6)
9. Member of a stag party.
10. Old ones have many tales to tell.
11. Boxed in a ring.
12. He needs one bee to be an apiarist. (1, 6)
13. It's not our Edward that's bad!
15. He shatters our preconceived notions.
16. At rest for a change.
18. She's bean your editor for some time, ladies.
21. She has taken the mud off her face?
24. Dance that made the Czar sad.
26. With the New Look this comes into its own again. (2, 5)
28. You can only try to guess who wrote it. (hidden)
29. Cleo didn't expect to get jelly when she asked for this.
30. Just try and get them from a drugstore!
31. How mosquitoes get you in good form at night. (2, 2, 7)

DOWN

2. If you 25 a bill it is usually noted here. (2, 3, 4)
3. Begins next Sunday. (3, 4)
4. Scads of slovenly scavengers. (hidden)
5. Just a moment!
6. Unravel unbar.
7. (See 1 across)
8. Canadian Prince.
14. Does this fisher sing "I'm for ever chasing rainbows"?
17. Eric develops a strange manner after swallowing a double-headed penny.
19. Out pore-ing?
20. 1947. (4, 3)
22. Peas in cans? No! A can in a pea.
23 "Great minds should only criticize the great who have passed beyond the reach of ------ or fault-finding." (Lang)
25. (See 2) (3, 2)
27. Homeric verse.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Sound advice
9. Home
10. Tenet
11. None
12. Measure
13. Visitor
15. It's no lie
16. Lustre
18. Silent
21. Cabin boy
24. Idyllic
26. Clifton
28. Noon
29. Tutti
30. Gist
31. Green onions

DOWN

2. Obeisance
3. Natural
4. Anne
5. Vitriol
6. Cenci
7. Robert
8. An hour
14. Perch.
17. Son-of-a-gun
19. Indoor
20. Thistle
22. Bellini
23. Oboist
25. Liner
27. Otto

Radiant Peony..
BEAUTY IN BLOOM BY
Elizabeth Arden
Elizabeth Arden captures the rich clear crimson of the fresh flower in Radiant Peony, her exciting make-up color. Superbly smooth Lip Pencil, matched by brilliantly long-lasting Nail Lacquer.
LIP PENCIL, 1.75
NAIL LACQUER, 1.00
Elizabeth Arden
"At Smartest Shops In Every Town"
203
NAIL LACQUER
RADIANT PEONY
ELIZABETH ARDEN

RAVENSCOURT
SCHOOL FOR BOYS
FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Founded 1929. P.H.A. Wykes, M.A. (Oxon), Headmaster.
A Boarding and Country Day School
Boarders 8 to 18 yrs.—Day Boys, 6 to 18 yrs.
Offering progressive instruction from Grades 1 to XII inclusive, preparing for University and business careers. Highly qualified staff. Excellent academic record. Modern buildings, large gymnasium and fine playing field. Physical Training and Supervised Games for all boys.
OPENING DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH
For Illustrated Prospectus Apply to the Bursar

C. N. E. GUESTS

Seven Thousand to Tea

By RUTH HONDERICH

IF nothing worse than the missing lobster incident of a few years back comes along to upset present well-laid plans, some 7,000 leading women from across Canada will be honored at teas and luncheons during the 1948 Canadian National Exhibition as guests of the women's division.

It was a very warm Press Day the time of the lobster incident with 650 press women coming to lunch, at least 200 more than were expected. Two cases of lobsters had to be quickly ordered. They arrived in time and were put in a large container, but just before lunch when the cooks wanted them for salad, neither lobsters nor container were anywhere to be seen. They had been put in a brand new waste container, only thing large enough to hold them. The waste collector was promptly suspected and a messenger dispatched. Lobsters were retrieved and the C.N.E.'s press relations continued happy.

The Exhibition luncheons to welcome prominent women to the Big Fair go a long way back. Mrs. Joseph Oliver, whose husband was mayor of Toronto, started them in 1914, the year she was named first president of the women's committee. Those were the days members of the women's committee would cut short their vacations to judge at the Fair and entertain the distinguished guests. Today a squad of dietitians works months in advance testing luncheon recipes, but in those days the women would bring the necessary food from home with horse and buggy.

Many have been the famous luncheon guests, among them the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, the Duke of Devonshire; the Duke of Kent, the year he lost his life; Princess Juliana, much loved for her charm and simple manner; and the Duke of Windsor, then the popular Prince of Wales.

During the Duke of Kent's visit in 1941 scores of women from the different women's organizations sewed in the Women's Building from dawn till midnight for the bombed-out cities of Britain. At the end of the 14 days, incidentally, 132,000 articles were shipped overseas. Great excitement greeted the Duke as he passed through the building on his way to luncheon, escorted by the present women's director, Mrs. Kate Aitken. All was going according to plan when up rushed Miss Helen Crichton, for many years on the staff of Central Technical School and then in charge of this overseas sewing.

"Your Highness," Mrs. Aitken turned to the handsome Duke, "may I present Miss Helen Crichton." Promptly came Miss Crichton's rejoinder: "How do you do—Kate, I told you those women don't know how to use electric machines. They come from the country and they have to have treadles." Off went the Duke to inquire into the business of a treadle while prominent socialites cooled their heels in the private dining-room upstairs waiting to be introduced.

Most Popular Guest

But of all the exciting luncheon visitors none was ever more popular than the present Duke of Windsor. The day of his visit in 1927 seemed one of his happiest times. His fair hair shone in the sun as he drove through the Princes' Gates on his way to luncheon and the crowd went mad. Women fainted. Others pushed through the crowds saying, "Just let me touch him."

There have been many touch-and-go incidents during the C.N.E.'s women's luncheons but none more delicate than the day two factions arrived from the same town. The women's director had written the Mayor asking for names of the five most prominent citizens, so they might be invited. The names arrived and the invitations were sent. But soon a great furore arose in the town. The Mayor, it seems, thought it might be a fine joke on all concerned if he sent the names of his perennial tipplers and down-and-outers.

It so happened that certain ladies of the town were singing at the Ex that year and when news got around that the Mayor had not considered them among his most prominent representatives there were fireworks. Indignantly they wrote the women's director who sent more invitations—this time to the right people. Came the day of the luncheon and in walked both factions. To one side of the dining room went the Mayor and his friends and to the other the choir ladies and some of the right people. All the diplomacy Kate Aitken could muster, considerable at any time, was required to keep that luncheon from becoming an open war.

This year for the first time prominent women will attend from all parts of Canada and the neighboring cities of the United States, rather than just from Ontario and neighboring provinces. Among them will be 500 active heads of dozens of women's organizations, women outstanding in their own right, and wives of men important in every phase of Canadian life — agriculture, mining, finance, manufacturing, education, the arts, church and the state. Each will be welcomed by Mrs. Aitken and the directors' wives on the day set aside for her own particular interest group.

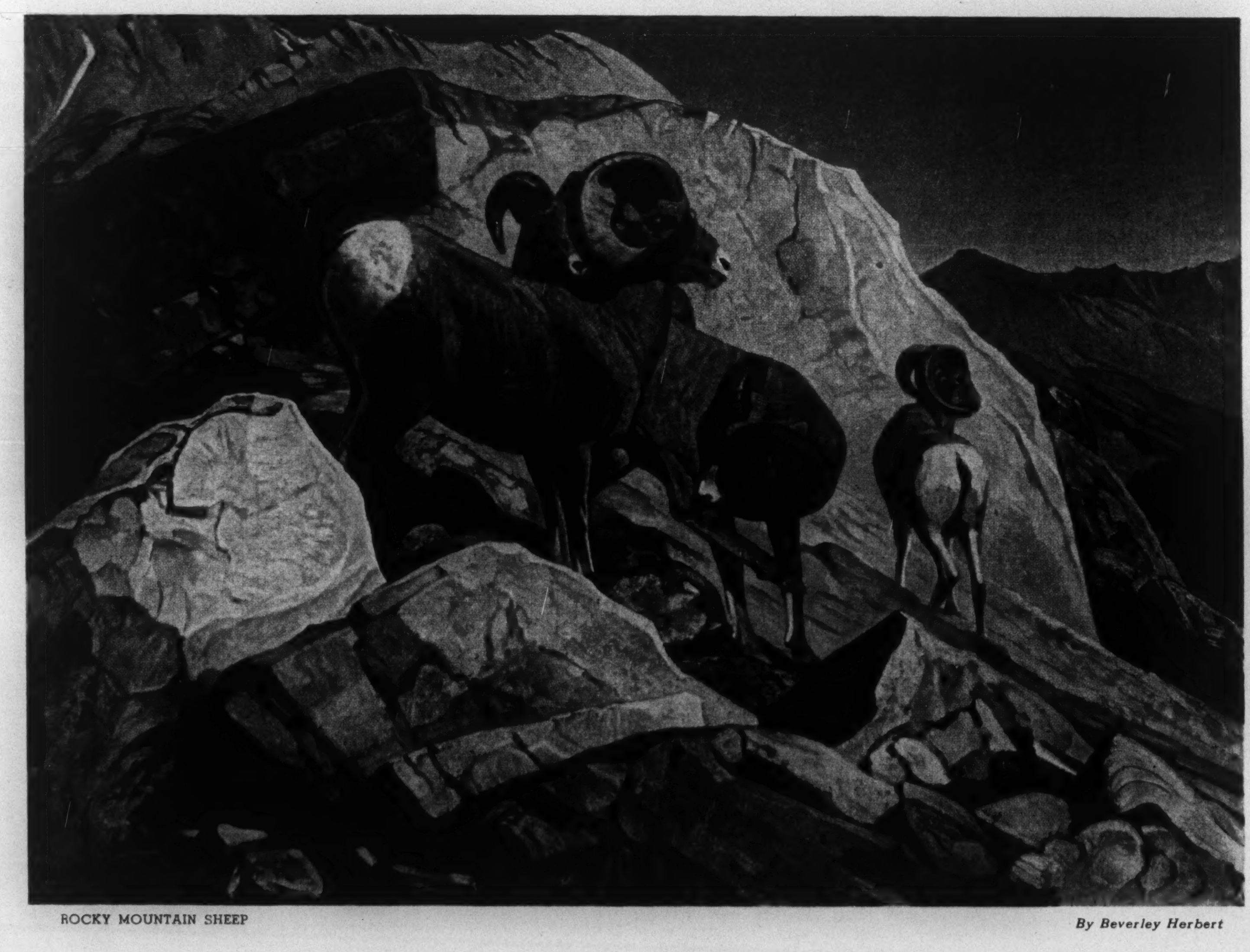
For months a clerical staff has worked on revising lists of these thousands of women to whom will go engraved invitations. Marriages, births, elections and deaths mean constant changing. A touch of humor often brightens the job. Asked, "Are you married?" one foreign consul replied: "Widower but eligible." A secretary, suspicious of the same question regarding her employer, ventured: "No, he's not married, but he's keeping company with a lady."

The small dining-room on the second floor of the Women's Building where the luncheons are held has changed little since those early days when ladies of society swept in with their long skirts and baskets of lunch. Indeed the chairs have had at least 14 different coats of paint, well-groomed this year for their old age in a fine new coat of gray.

With 7,000 women coming to tea and luncheon, head-table lists could easily be a headache but not so at the C.N.E. "Every guest belongs at the head table," says Kate Aitken. "The sole reason of their being invited is because of the contribution either they or their husbands make to Canadian life." All she hopes is that each guest will go back home feeling as did a South American woman, one of the guests last year. Said Senora Anita Lopeza of Chile: "Toronto will never mean to me a group of tall buildings. It will always mean a group of friendly women."

The next to disappear?

The Big-horn has been hunted out of much of its former range in the United States. In Canada too, the Rocky Mountain Sheep is decreasing because of over-hunting and outright poaching; a set of its magnificent horns is a prized trophy. If we in Canada are to preserve this stately "sentinel of the rimrock" we must do all we can to see that conservation measures are strictly observed.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP

By Beverley Herbert

The Carolina Paroquet was slaughtered just for its brightly coloured feathers. It is now extinct, a bitter lesson to us to preserve what we can of our vanishing wildlife.

CARLING'S

†COPYRIGHT BY CARLING'S, 1945

D-136

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

†Nature Unspoiled — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

PUBLIC LIFE

Why Women Don't Run

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

THERE is, in editorial comment, and in women's groups, a question asked with increasing frequency, "Why are there not more women taking an active part in public affairs?"

It seems logical to assume that there should be more than one woman M.P. in the Federal house, and more women than there are at present on boards of education, hospital boards, and in municipal offices. Though in Canada we are ahead of New Zealand, in this respect, where, though women may be elected to the legislature, none has as yet sat in it, we lag behind the U.S.A. and many European countries. Why? Women have the vote. They have the ability. Many are vitally interested in the political scene. What then, keeps them from seeking office more frequently?

The prime reason for their hesitancy in entering public life is, paradoxically enough, simply that they are women. The mature woman, with both ability and time to give to public service, is generally successful already in her chosen field, be it marriage, or a career. Since she has found security and contentment she is wary about disturbing the status quo and giving up her present niche for what seems, at first glance, a rather evasive will o' the wisp.

The unmarried woman, who has achieved a recognized position in her community, has only her own wishes to consider if she is approached to enter the hurly-burly of political life. The married woman, who has achieved some success and prominence in clubs and organizations, has many factors to consider.

Her club work is voluntary work and if family plans interfere she is free to miss meetings without criticism. Civic affairs call for more time, generally involving evening meetings, and attendance is necessary if the governing body is to function properly. This involves excuses to husbands, frantic arrangements about the affairs of her growing children (which are almost entirely in her hands) and sometimes the hiring of more domestic help at out-of-pocket cost, for it is non-deductible on form T-1.

A man who gives time to municipal affairs can light-heartedly hire another stenographer to ease his business affairs. A woman has no such privilege. Thus, a woman's entrance into politics, unless she has no worry about household ways and means, becomes a rather expensive hobby. Even though she be equal in stature to her male opponent in an election she is at a disadvantage on this one point alone.

Object of Pity

The second point where she loses, both in home life and in public sympathy, is in her family. A wife left at home while her husband attends committee meetings is normal. A husband left to his own devices while his wife goes about her country's affairs can be an object of pity or derision, (and few men can stand that in their personal affairs, however much abuse they may take in business) while she becomes the object of uninformed criticism.

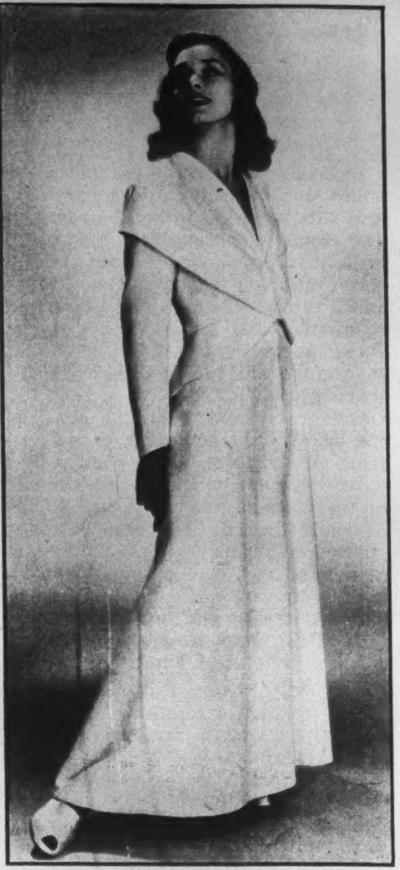
A happily married woman thinks twice before she places herself or her husband in this position. She can see, no matter how eager she is to serve and work in office, what a rift there is likely to be in home relationships. It is a harder thing for a woman to cast this consideration aside and hope for understanding from her spouse than it is for a man to do.

She knows too, even if she finds satisfaction in her work, that there is a definite limit to her endeavor. She can serve as councillor but is unlikely to be mayor. She can be a trustee but not likely chairman of the board. She can be an M.P. but will, in all likelihood, always be a backbencher. Her husband, on the other hand, can look forward to a satisfying progression, if his abilities warrant it.

The most vulnerable spot in her armor is reached through her children. Again the male has the advantage. He can hold high office and even though his children divorce, abscond, elope, become involved in reckless driving charges, he is not blamed. It does not shake his political place though it may be personal heartbreak to him.

But let the children of a woman member become involved in these difficulties and few would hesitate to pin the whole blame on her, accusing her of negligence. Though these same tragedies occur in homes where the mother has never left the stove except to accompany Junior down town to fit him for shoes, she gets only pity. For her there is, "Poor woman, she doesn't deserve it." For the civic worker there is, "Serves her right."

There must be a broader-minded public before women will plunge into the fray of party or municipal politics more readily than they do now. And if any but the well-to-do are to have a chance to serve there must be some economic adjustment allowed to balance home care, which is a business (the most important in the world, say our male speech-makers), to give women equal footing with men at the start of the race.



A cape effect yoke with bias bands tapering to a pointed fishtail back, accents graceful lines of a heavy faille house coat by Rose Marie Reid.

The Governor General of Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, is shown with the Viscountess Alexander and Mrs. Robert B. Watson, M.C.P., right, at a Bermuda garden party. Mrs. Watson, born at Montreal, is one of first two women ever elected to Bermuda Colonial Parliament.

• •

ONTARIO

I love the Prairies;
but Ontario is the Mother Province.
She has maturity,
and the loveliness of an older woman,
well rounded, comfortable,
bountiful.
Her roads are not grey tracks running through a wheatfield;
they are known as the King's Highways
and marked as such;
except for the one,
loveliest of roads,
named for the queen.

I love the Prairies;
but Ontario is the Mother Province.
She is wealthy and beautiful, kind and bountiful.
Her roads are ribbons of silken beauty
that run past houses of every design;
Houses owned by
the rich stock-broker,
the plain dirt farmer,
the vineyard owner,
the small day-laborer;
And whether the house be large or small,
the chimney crooked, or straight and tall
the Government mail-box in front of the door
is the same for them all.

G. J. TRANTER

1st. FOR FLAVOR
HP SAUCE
HP
SAUCE
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
A CHOICE BLEND OF ORIENTAL FRUITS SPICES AND PURE MALT VINEGAR
8½ OZS NET WEIGHT
MADE IN CANADA FOR

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

MIdway 4969

Soufflé or Sandwich
easier to make...
more flavorful... with rich, mild
INGERSOLL
PASTEURIZED
Rideau SPREADY CHEESE
MADE IN CANADA
INGERSOLL CHEESE CO. LTD
INGERSOLL ONTARIO
INGERSOLL Rideau CHEESE
A DELICIOUS BLEND OF MILD CANADIAN CHEESE
Old Oxford CHEESE
Malted CHEESE
Rideau CHEESE
Snappy CHEESE
Baby Roll
INGERSOLL
a cheese for every taste

Ingersoll Rideau Cheese is a mild blend of delicious Canadian cheddar . . . a welcome companion in every kitchen! For cooking or just plain eating, there's no end to the ways you can enjoy the wonderful flavor of Ingersoll Rideau Cheese. Plain or pimiento.

CONCERNING FOOD

Tea and a Tipsy Parson

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THROUGH the misty haze of vacation preparations, heat and laziness we view the world of food and all it involves with a certain vagueness. It is utterly impossible to think about jewel-like salads, feathery cakes and succulent meats when you are hounding yourself into hunting for sunglasses, an outmoded bathing suit, short shorts and other flotsam and jetsam necessary for the holiday period. However these precious two weeks which seem more important than the other fifty in the year, should give a body that refreshed outlook and help reduce all problems to their proper proportion.

Right now our outlook is somewhat blurred by the vision of a large ferris wheel which revolves in front of the mind's eye with each car on the wheel carrying a sign with a question. Strange as it may seem these questions pertain to food, some of the signs bearing legends something like these:

Is your iced tea cloudless?
Have you eaten a Tipsy Parson?
How do you frost a sandwich?
Does watermelon rind get pickled?

A straight case for the psychiatrist, but before we are spirited away we would like to take a chance at answering some of these questions.

Cloudless Iced Tea

You have no doubt had experience with making iced tea which turned murky after you poured the clear brew over ice cubes. We won't go into the chemical reaction which occurs at this stage but we will suggest a method of tea making which produces a sparkling clear drink.

Allow 3 teaspoons of tea or equivalent in tea bags for each ¾ cup (standard 8 oz. measuring cup) of cold water. Let this stand 12-24 hours in a covered container in the refrigerator. Strain and pour into ice filled glasses and garnish with lemon or lime wedges and mint springs.

The Tipsy Parson

Before we go any further a Tipsy Parson is a dessert which could be classified in the glamour class of the trifle family. Where it received the name is unknown to us but it would seem that the recipe originally came from England and arrived on these shores to become best known along both the United States and Canadian shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie. We first came across a Tipsy Parson at a roadside hotel in the Thousand Island district justly renowned for its excellent food, and we were intrigued with both the name and product.

Here is our version of how to produce a Tipsy Parson which may or may not please the authorities on this fascinating sweet.

First of all you need a sponge cake made in a tube pan. We suggest using the small recipe for the chiffon cake ("Saturday Night," June 12) which can be baked in a tube pan 9 inches in diameter 3½ inches deep. In place of orange juice, water and orange rind, use water and flavorings (½ teaspoon vanilla extract and ½ teaspoon almond extract) and bake it in a moderate slow oven 325° F.

When the cake is cool and out of the pan you dribble sherry over the cake and set in refrigerator to chill while you make a boiled custard as follows:

2 egg yolks (left from cake)
1 egg
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon almond flavoring

Beat egg yolks in top part of double boiler until foamy. Add sugar, flour and salt mixed together to the eggs and combine thoroughly. Stir in the milk and cook over rapidly boiling water, stirring frequently until thickened (about 15 minutes). Remove from heat and set in a pan of cold water and beat occasionally while it is cooling. Add flavoring and let chill thoroughly.

Bring the cake out and place on the plate you are going to serve it from and dribble more sherry over it. Stick blanched, slivered almonds in the sides of the cake and fill the cavity with any red jelly (currant, apple or raspberry). Spread the custard over the cake and garnish the top with mounds of sweetened whipped cream and bits of jelly.

Regal in appearance, and to a queen's taste, but where did it get that name?

Now to frost a sandwich. We presume the question must refer to the frosted sandwich loaf which is a most effective item when you want something a little different for evening refreshments. We herewith submit a method for making one and hope that it will prove satisfactory:

Frosted Sandwich Loaf

Trim all crusts from a loaf of day old sandwich bread and cut into four lengthwise slices. Spread three slices with butter allowing ¼ cup of soft butter per slice.

Allow 2/3 cup of each of the following fillings:

(1) Minced ham, catchup, prepared mustard and mayonnaise.
(2) Sharp cheese, chopped nuts and mayonnaise.
(3) Chopped egg, chives and mayonnaise.

Spread each slice with a different filling and place on top of each other in the order given and cover with the unspread slice. Wrap tightly in wax paper and a damp towel and place under a light weight in refrigerator to chill for at least two hours or overnight.

To frost, blend two 4 oz. packages of cream cheese with ¼ cup cream or until it is soft enough to spread easily. Cover top and sides of loaf and chill until ready to serve. Garnish if desired with olives, parsley or nuts. To serve, arrange on a large platter, garnished with lettuce, watercress and radishes. Slice with a sharp knife at the table and serve on individual plates to be eaten with a fork. Enough for 8-10 servings.

How the watermelon rind gets pickled is no secret at all and if you do "put down" some for future use you are more than repaid in compliments received.

In order to pickle the rind you first have to have the watermelon. Now for our family to consume a whole watermelon constitutes a major undertaking and the time element is important since you can't have the rind sitting around for a week while you finish off the melon. The most satisfactory solution we found was a family with nine children who were only too glad to relieve us of the fruit and leave us the rind with which to start operations.

In this recipe the amount of pickling syrup is computed on the basis of the volume of liquid required to cover the fruit so you can have more or less rind than stated here and easily figure out your requirements.

Pickled Watermelon Rind

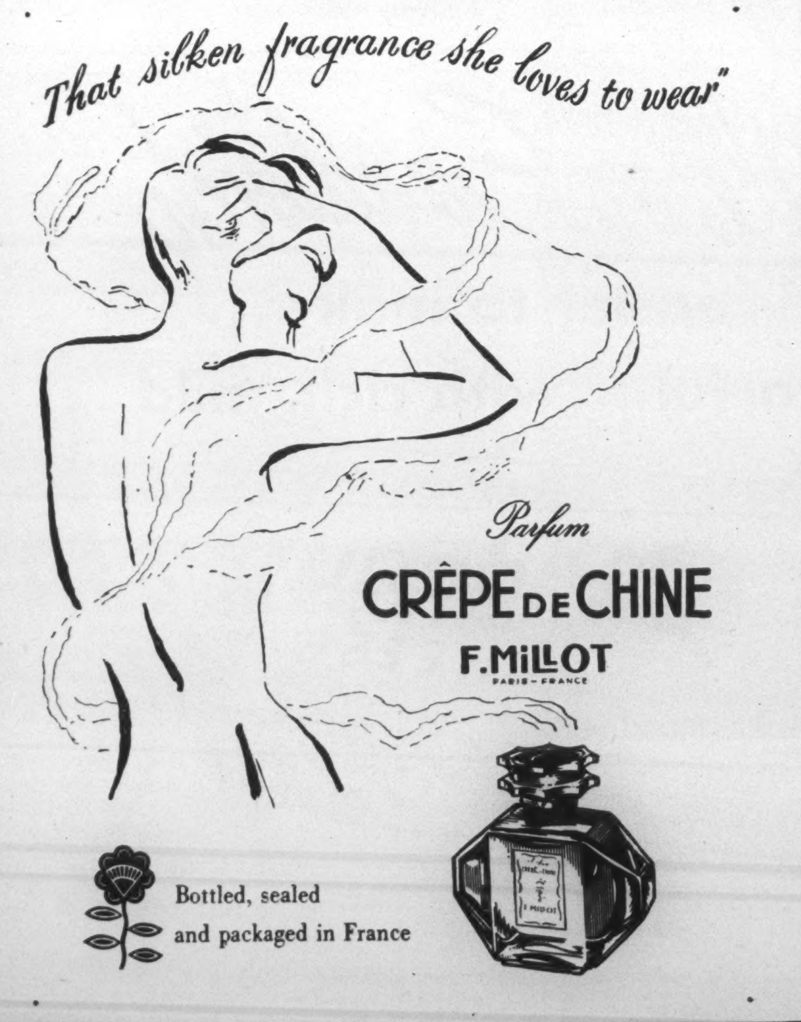
Peel the hard skin off the pale green part of the watermelon rind and trim off all the pink flesh. Cut in 1½ in. squares and weigh out 6½ lbs. (or measure 6½ quarts). This amount will yield approximately 8 pints of pickled rind. Cover with cold water, add 1 teaspoon soda and let stand overnight. Next morning drain and cover with cold water in which 2 tablespoons of powdered alum has been dissolved. Boil 10 minutes.

Drain, cover with cold water and add 1 tablespoon of ground ginger (this doesn't go on forever—the end is in sight). Boil 15 minutes. Measure this ginger water as you drain it off the rind and then discard it. For each quart of water measured use an equal amount of good cider vinegar.

To each quart of vinegar add:

3 lbs. sugar
¼ cup whole cloves
¼ cup of cassia buds

Heat to dissolve sugar. Add watermelon rind and cook until clear. Fill hot sterilized jars with pickle and strain syrup (to remove spices) over to fill the jars. Seal.



"That silken fragrance she loves to wear"
Parfum
CRÊPE DE CHINE
F. MILLOT
PARIS - FRANCE
Bottled, sealed
and packaged in France

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding. Valuable scholarships offered.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.D. MUS. DOC., PRINCIPAL
4-48

• William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

★ ★ ★ ★
DOUBLE life . .
DOUBLE value
MELROSE
3591
Your clothes receive individual attention to fussy little details at Gibson's. Gentle, thorough cleaning prolongs the life of your garment . . . expert finishing restores smart lines.
★ Try it . . . Send a Suit or Dress to-day
YOU CAN RELY ON
Gibson's
CLEANERS LIMITED
Gibson's STER-A-TECT Mothproofing at no extra cost

When MINUTES Count

MILT YOUNGREN
"Well, don't just *stand* there—here's the Old Dutch Cleanser—clean it up before the company comes!"
Yes sir, Wilbur, now is the time when minutes count. But Old Dutch Cleanser will see you through! For in cleaning, *both* grease and dirt are problems. And with grease-dissolver for grease, plus fast-acting Seismotite for dirt and stains, Old Dutch gives you a special, fast cleaning action no other material has. But discover *yourself* what tests have proved—Old Dutch is fastest, easiest *by far* of *all* leading cleansers. Easy on those *hands*, too!
MADE IN CANADA

MOULTON COLLEGE
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Central Location
New Senior Residence
Enlarged Playgrounds
MUSIC • ART • SPORTS
School Re-opens Sept. 15th
For illustrated brochure, write or telephone the Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

GOOD NEWS FOR WOMEN ON VACATION

* Tampax "internal" method of monthly protection perfected by doctor

Full month's supply will slip into a purse

Leave your worries behind you when vacation days begin. And if "Tampax days" *should* arrive during your holidays, don't feel too depressed, for Tampax is monthly protection that seems to be made *especially for travelers and vacationists*. Being worn internally, Tampax is only 1/15 the size of older types—and it is invisible beneath the snuggest swim suit or the shortest shorts!

With Tampax you discard belts, pins or other supports — a blessing in hot, sticky weather. Tampax causes no odor—nor any bulges and edge-lines, even with sheer formals. And wonder of wonders, you cannot even feel the Tampax you are wearing! Made of pure surgical cotton, Tampax is compressed in slim white tubular applicators for quick and dainty insertion.

You can wear Tampax in tub or shower or in swimming. Buy it at drug or notion counters anywhere. 3 absorbencies: Regular, Super, Junior. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Brampton, Ontario.

Regular
TAMPAX
Regular

Accepted for Advertising by the Journal of the American Medical Association

CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LIMITED,
Brampton, Ont.

Please send me in plain wrapper a trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10¢ to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

( ) REGULAR ( ) SUPER ( ) JUNIOR

Name...

Address...

............................Prov.......... TX48-15

THE OTHER PAGE

The Last Words of Joe Lamothe

By GOODRIDGE MacDONALD

THERE is Emmet's address from the dock—
There are the sage philosophizings of Socrates
As the hemlock crept heart-ward—
There are the words spoken from the Cross.
The "We who are about to die salute you"
Of the Roman gladiator echoes long,
And history is rich in final eloquence—
Laudations of liberty and diatribes
Addressed to heedless tyrants; epigrams
Neatly turned by those whose heads would roll
Soon from the block or busy guillotine.

With these and other proclamations
Aptly worded by the doomed
You may be familiar.
(On each Good Friday you may hear
The last words of the convicted Christ
Employed as themes for seven separate sermons.)

But you may not have noted
The last public utterance of Joe Lamothe,
Spoken in the high Court of King's Bench
When His presiding Lordship,
In night-black gloves and tricorne hat arrayed,
Black-gowned, white-cravatted,
Conventionally queried,
"Have you anything to say
Why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

And yet, it's worth the noting
As comment on Life, Death, Society;
Woman, Love and Murder,
And it has also
The virtue of brevity.

It is worth recalling spoken as I recall it—
A torturous eruption, brought forth with labor,
With wheezings and whistlings made scarce intelligible,
As though the hemp already tightened
About the swelling throat.

From infancy in a convent crèche,
Through orphanage childhood, thwarted youth,
Into grey middle-age, this throttled speech
Had marked him out
As lure for jibe and butt of ridicule.

The bitter bread
Of charity, and then of toil, Joe ate.
Nor did love
At any point in that processional
Of years sweeten the bread,
Or blunt the jibe,
Until his uncharted course
Took him at last to the city, and the woman.

Stray flotsam of the underworld,
Last souvenirs of lost youth fading from her,
And loveliness never hers to lose,
She valued awhile a room and ditch-digger's wages
Above the hungry chances of the street;
She gave him awhile the love he had not known—
And was for him the fairest among women.

Fairest among women;
Wife and mother and sister;
Mistress, and one adored;
Her tarnished coin of tenderness ringing true
To one all unfamiliar with the coin . . .

So when, the interlude ended, she exchanged
Kindness for scorn, care for neglect,
Sweet words for mocking,
Caresses for blows;
Added theft and trickery;
His wounds were deep.
—A beast's wounds, perhaps,
Touching no soul?—
With a beast's bewilderment they were endured
To the final point.
                    Then a beast's rage
Fired by the agony of a tortured soul—
(Yes. The soul peeped out
A moment from the eyes of Joe Lamothe,
Caged in the dock, by his own words convicted.)—
Was loosed in blind destruction.

He snatched the bottles from the littered floor
And broke them bloodily upon her crown;
With ape-like hands enmeshed her neck,
And with the domestic bread-knife slit her throat,
Making assurance triply sure, and last
Lit paper beneath the chair in which
The human wreckage sagged, still half erect—
Most futile funeral pyre.

Then took his cap and heavy-booted, walked
Down the dark stairs and the dim street
To the tavern where he drank his evening beer.

When a crony sought his table
Joe told him in his fumbling speech
How he had killed the woman.
(In addressing the jury,
The Court repeated
A favorite whimsicality of judges
To the effect that "God is the giver of life
And God alone
Has the right to take it away".)

When, flanked by ready guards, Joe stood at last,
Scarce conscious of the Crucifix that faces
All men condemned in the high Court of King's Bench,
He said—"I have rid the city
Of a piece of carrion".

FLEETING BEAUTY

THE magnolia tree is a lovely thing
Lifting its chalice cups toward Spring;
Pear-shaped petals, rose and white
Luminous as the moon's soft light.

Too soon its blossoms wither and die,
But why should I squander one small sigh;
Every April it blooms anew—
That's a darn sight better than I can do!

MAY RICHSTONE

VICTORIAN WINE

from EATON'S romance-recapturing colours for Fall

Eaton's lifts the glass bell on a last century setting. Dips coats, suits, dresses and accessories in its plushy ripeness. Wear Victorian Wine from top to toe . . . or in partnership with other richly dark Victorian colours . . . now enveloping the new Fall fashions with a romantic aura at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 14, 1948 — Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor

Canada's Demand For Oil Is Rising, Synthetics Are Not Solution Now

By PHYLLIS AXFORD

Today's demand for oil in Canada is the highest in history, and it goes right on rising. More than 90 per cent of Canada's oil supply has to be imported. But this year, for the first time, the United States, traditionally Canada's richest source of oil, will be a net oil importer. Where is Canada's oil going to come from?

Canadian oil companies are pressing the search for new oil wells and fields in Canada and across the border. They are pouring millions into increased and improved refinery facilities, and planning new pipelines to speed and cheapen delivery. They are also carefully investigating the possibilities of establishing quickly a great synthetic oil industry on this continent in case of war.

Phyllis Axford, who here surveys Canadian oil supplies and immediate oil plans, is a Canadian economist whose work has appeared throughout the British Commonwealth and the United States. This is the first of two articles, the second will appear in an early issue.

"HOW dare you do this to me! I asked you to drill me a water well, not an oil well! I don't want a pump that spews sinkfuls of crude oil into my kitchen. I don't want oil. I want water." The farmer's wife complained bitterly to B.A. officials about the way the water well drillers had treated her. The same kind of accident happened to the MacFayden's in southern Alberta, who deliver six barrels of oil a day to the nearest refinery from what started out to be their kitchen pump. It's not the first time the divining rod seeking water has found oil. For gas, oil, and water often occur together. Thousands more Canadians wish something lucky like that would happen to them. For today, Canada's oil consumption is unprecedented. It's 38 per cent higher than the all-time, wartime high, and it's still going up.

This is what the oil economists refer to blithely as the "unanticipated demand", meaning that their best-paid statisticians didn't guess it or anywhere near it, and they're still blushing.

The United States alone consumed more oil last year than the whole world did in any one year before the war. And the United States, which for years on years was Canada's richest single source of oil supply, this year for the first time in history will be a net importer of oil.

Canadian demand, American demand, are in accordance with the world trend. The world oil demand swept upward in 1946 and 1947, past its peak of 1945. It continues to climb.

U. S. Exports Low

Exports from the United States have sunk to well below their prewar level. Only 2 per cent of the crude and 6 per cent of the American finished petroleum products were exported in 1947. And the oil requirements of the European Recovery Program must come almost entirely from outside the United States. A fifth of the aid is in petroleum products, mostly from the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean. The United States would hardly forfeit an order of this magnitude if it were not necessary.

Assuming a peacetime basis, by 1952, the United States will have to import 10 per cent of its domestic oil needs according to a recent survey made for the President by the National Security Resources Board.

Since Canada imported last year 93 per cent of her oil from the United States and South America, including 39 million barrels of crude from the United States, the net position of the United States in the oil industry is vital to Canada.

As soon as the war ended, Canadians by the thousands converted to oil for furnace fuel. Fifty families a day changed over to oil last year, and so did many industries and business offices. The sale of farm implements on rubber wheels, powered by gasolene and lubricated by oil, has more than doubled since 1944. Canada is in the midst of a rapid conversion to farm mechanization. Cars, trucks, buses, motor boats, diesels, tractors, furnaces in factories and homes, and aircraft in Canada, consume 270,000 barrels of oil every day, 98 million barrels a year.

Last year, Canada brought in 39 million barrels of crude oil from the United States and more than 19 million barrels of finished products. We bought 31 million barrels from South American countries — Venezuela, Colombia, and Trinidad—to say nothing of a quarter of a million barrels from Mexico. Of the South American sources, Venezuela is by far the most important. Last year, our imports from Venezuela were 28 million barrels, from Colombia 1.8 million, and from Trinidad 1.1 million.

In brief, we are spending between 300 and 325 million dollars a year outside our borders on crude oil imports and imports of finished petroleum products. Most of this outlay is in scarce American dollars.

But what about Canada's oil production? It must be seen in perspective. Today only 7 per cent of our present Canadian oil requirements come from Canadian oil fields. Last year, only 6.9 million barrels of Canadian crude oil were refined in Canadian refineries.

Obviously Canada's traditional oil supply will have to be replaced by oil from new sources outside the United States.

What are the Canadian oil companies doing to increase the supply of oil from synthetics? Much has been heard about the potential oil resources of the Athabaska tar sands, especially, and about the possible further step in the synthesis of oil from coal.

"Have you any program to create synthetic fuel in Canada?" I asked two major Canadian oil companies.

"No," said Imperial, Canada's largest oil company, an affiliate of Standard Oil of New Jersey. "It would cost at least 35 million dollars to build a synthetic oil plant in Canada to refine oil from natural gas, and closer to 90 million to erect a plant to produce synthetic oil from coal, even if you could build such plants with the present steel shortage. We decided to spend our money instead on a search for new oil resources. We brought in the first well at Leduc in February, 1947, and have completed 66 wells in that field since. Eighteen independent wells have been sunk there, as well."

"We have no program for synthetics production. Instead, we are pursuing our search for oil in exploration of oil fields in Canada and as well, outside of Canada," said officials of the British-American Oil Company Limited, a wholly Canadian company, and Canada's second largest oil concern. "Today, we are receiving approximately 20 per cent of the production of Leduc. In addition, we control completely the B.A. Producing Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and have sunk and brought in 450 producing wells in 8 states of the United States, to supply oil to our customers in Canada," stated B.A.

Research Dollars

Meantime, the American Department of the Interior allocated 30 million dollars in 1944 to research in the production of synthetic fuel. The United States now possesses the knowledge to build a two million barrel a day synthetic oil industry. American privately owned oil interests now have one commercial plant for synthetics, and one planned for next year.

A new contract has just been signed by the United States Bureau of Mines and the Alabama Power Company for a large-scale $411,000 field test to carry out the gassification of 300 acres of 40-inch seam coal to create the material for the synthesis of liquid fuels.

The United States N.S.R.B. has prepared a current availability balance sheet of strategic materials and products. Recommendations are made, as a result, to stimulate the synthetic fuel industry. The report declares that the total liquid fuel resources of North America are practically inexhaustible, but that it would be a problem to convert them into liquid fuels rapidly. If war forced us to rely upon the Western Hemisphere for fuel, before a synthetics industry had time to be securely established, the situation would be serious. As long as we maintain access to the Middle East oil, the problem is not serious.

High Initial Cost

Beside the prohibitive initial cost of plants for synthetic oil production, and the difficulty of securing steel to build them, is the fact that one such plant could supply only 4 per cent of Canadian oil requirements, and only after a delay of several years. There is a further, vital consideration. Both gas and coal lose half their energy when synthesized. Today's methods are still wasteful. If Canada were to allocate half her known coal to synthetic oil, she could produce 120 billion barrels. But the price would be high. Synthetic oil does not offer an immediate solution to today's oil shortage. And atomic energy of some type may serve for fuel before synthetic oil from gas or coal has a chance to become a major industry.

Canada is also conceded to have about 100 billion barrels of potential synthetic oil in the Athabaska tar sands. These sands, which have intrigued experts since 1894, contain a high percentage of sulphur and yield heavy fuel oil and asphalt rather than gasolines. They occur inconveniently where fuel is not in very short supply. So, although it is known now that the sticky oil can be washed from the sands with hot water, before synthesis, still in the present state of our knowledge and of our oil supply, there has not been sufficient inducement to do the tedious work of releasing oil from these sands.

To produce synthetic liquid fuel in Canada on a large scale is possible now but uneconomic, authorities agree. It is less costly and much quicker to continue to pump up from the ground the oil we know is already there in crude form.

So in Canada, exploration continues: the oil industry has turned over to the federal governments of Canada and the United States the results of its 30 million dollars worth of synthetics research.

If War Came

Failing the immediate development of a synthetic oil industry of size on this continent, if war should occur, the petroleum industry, it is estimated, could increase its output of crude oil quickly by a tenth, by using less desirable recovery methods, and could reduce civilian consumption sharply by at least a fifth, by immediate rationing.

Canada had not had a major oil field discovery from the time crude was discovered in Turner Valley in 1936, until Imperial Oil brought in the discovery well at Leduc, Alberta, February, 1947. It was May of last year before Imperial officials began to refer to the Leduc "field". Today, Imperial's estimate gives Leduc about 200 million barrels of good quality crude oil. Leduc now has 84 wells in, 66 belonging to Imperial, 18 to independents.

Leduc is admittedly a larger field than Turner Valley. Turner Valley had, on discovery, about 180 million barrels of oil, of which there are believed to be about 30 million left. The Norman Wells field, away up near the Arctic Circle, has about 28 million barrels. There are also a number of smaller fields, such as Lloydminster, Wainwright, Taber, and Conrad, and the oil fields of southern Ontario, in operation since the 1850's.

How big the Leduc field may be is today's 100 million dollar gamble.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The War On Men's Minds

By P. M. RICHARDS

IS IT of much use to re-arm against the possibility of having to fight a World War III and at the same time ignore the very real war already in progress—the "fundamental and underlying conflict for the minds of men," as Mr. Morris Sayre, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, put it to a U.S. audience the other day? Mr. Sayre has a good point here, as everyone who considers Communist successes with labor unions and government-employed scientists and others must admit. Unless we wake up, we may find that we have lost the next war before the actual shooting begins. But Sayre is wrong in saying there is a conflict or war on now. True, the enemy is working hard to capture our people's minds. But our side is doing little or nothing to prevent it. There's no war when there's no opposition.

The danger is not so much that we shall surrender to Moscow as that we shall fall for some socialistic philosophy that will put us into a totalitarian straitjacket indistinguishable from Communism. It may have a nice name and some good-looking people behind it at the beginning, but it's where it lands us that counts. The men at the head of Britain's National Socialist government are honest enough, but their good intentions may not keep them from ruining their country. National Socialism has a thousand good points and only one big bad one—but that bad one, the destruction of personal incentive, outweighs in its effects all the others.

The Redeeming Feature

Conversely, the private enterprise system may justly be criticized on many grounds, but its great redeeming feature is its incitement to individual effort and the continual rise in community standards of living which results. So long as the individual retains his liberty he can work, with others of his way of thinking, for the changing of social and economic features of which he disapproves. He cannot do so under totalitarianism; even an effort to that end would be likely to land him in jail or under the sod. A move to totalitarianism is strictly one-way traffic; once the individual has surrendered his freedom of action he will not be permitted to recover it. And a failure of fulfilment in a socialistic or totalitarian program is never followed by abandonment of that policy, but by the adoption of still more extreme measures. Only total collapse or revolution can bring an end.

As has been said here many times, the real problem before mankind today is not a choice between totalitarianism and a *laissez-faire* free enterprise (both of which are about equally unsuited to today's requirements); it is rather how to preserve, in a world forced by modern international trading and political requirements to become more and more collectivist, the individual freedom of action which contributes most to social progress. All classes and groups, labor as well as management, can unite in seeking a solution; their interests are identical.

Our Complex Economy

It seems to be obvious enough that the social and economic system is now too closely dependent on continuing supplies of coal, rail transportation, electric energy, gasoline, etc., for either arbitrary labor unions or capitalistic bosses to be permitted to halt production unnecessarily. But what is the alternative? Are managements and owners to be compelled to accede to every demand labor may choose to make for wage increases and shorter working hours? That would soon result in killing a great deal of production and employment. Nationalization of essential industries might seem to assure continued operation, but actually it wouldn't, as Britain has discovered. And financial losses would be no less real because borne by the state. Progressive deterioration of the national standard of living could be the only result of prolonged uneconomic operation by government.

Apart from how to do away with war, this is the biggest problem of our time, and it grows steadily bigger as democracy's social-economic set-up becomes more complex. Somehow or other we have to find a workable solution. The task of finding it challenges all groups of the national community. But at least we have this, that the approach can be a common one, based on realization that failure could wreck the whole.

It is very important to remember that we have an enemy who is working vigorously to prevent us from finding a solution; that Moscow today has many agents among us, working to set group against group and prevent our democratic economy from functioning successfully. That is the central aim of Moscow policy. Communism is no more for labor than it is for capitalism; it is striving to bring about a democratic breakdown. The Communists don't like a system which, despite its imperfections, shows results so much superior to their own.

McColl-Frontenac has drilled ten dry holes nearby. Competitors of Imperial allege they have more or less defined the limits of the Leduc field by drilling operations. On the other hand, they admit Leduc may be a reef in a series of fields north to Alaska.

More oil must be found, all agree, to place Canada in a comfortable position. Leduc oil is strategic and important to Canada's supply in volume as well as location, but it still leaves a gap of 250,000 barrels a day.

The oil industry has six billion dollars' worth of expansion plans in hand for further exploration and development of crude oil resources, not counting research in synthetics, and as an industry is doing its utmost to fill in a hurry the "unanticipated demand" of postwar peacetime Canada.

Unemployment Insurance Has Proved To Be Sound

By A. ANDRAS

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940, by which certain trades were insured by the federal government, has revealed iself as a sound piece of social legislation. Workers support the Act, for their self-respect and their purchasing power are maintained by out-of-work benefits.

Mr. Andras, who is with the research staff of the Canadian Congress of Labor, is a recognized authority on the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act. He argues that while the Act is by no means perfect, it has the wholehearted support of workers.

WHATEVER one may think of the Canadian Unemployment Insurance Act, it can hardly be accused of being a radical and untried innovation. Great Britain introduced her Act back in 1911 and ours is closely modeled on it. It is a sound piece of social legislation but coming in 1940, on the eve of an as yet unbroken period of full or almost full employment, the Act has not yet become as fully known as it might.

The Act directly affects about 3,500,000 wage and salary earners and nearly 190,000 employers. Taking into account the dependents of those insured, very nearly half the Canadian population, perhaps more, have a stake in the Act's ability to soften the impact of involuntary unemployment. Since its inception it has paid out in benefits well over $100,000,000 and has a balance on hand approaching the half billion mark. Unlike the various unemployment compensation acts in the United States it is contributory: employers and employees contribute equal amounts, with the federal government contributing the equivalent of 20 per cent of their joint payments. Thus employers, employees and the general public, as represented by the government, all have a very direct interest in the Act's administration.

Procedure

What happens to Joe Doakes, paid-up member of the United Gadget Makers of America, Local 999, if he falls out of work through no fault of his own? First of all, Joe must show that he really is involuntarily unemployed, *i.e.*, the plant has laid him off for lack of work or some similar reason; this is generally a formality. At the same time he files his claim for benefit. There is now a two-way obligation. The Unemployment Insurance Commission must try to place Joe in a "suitable" position or pay him unemployment insurance benefit based on his contributions. As for Joe, he must be both "capable and available" if "suitable" employment is offered him. "Suitable" employment is work at his own occupation at a "reasonable" wage or, if employment in his ordinary occupation appears unlikely, employment in some other occupation provided that he gets the prevailing rate in the industry. Joe must prove he is "capable and available" by reporting to his local insurance office whenever requested and being in sufficiently good health to accept a referral of employment.

Joe and the insurance officer may differ as to the meaning of such terms as "suitable", "reasonable", "capable" and "available". Is a job suitable if it compels Joe to pull up stakes and move to another town 150 miles away? Is the pay reasonable if it is at five cents an hour less than the last one? Is Joe capable if he has a hernia? Is he available if he has a sick wife to whom he must minister? The insurance officer may disagree sufficiently with Joe to impose a disqualification from benefit for a period up to six weeks, or even an indefinite disqualification in the case of a physical disability.

Joe appeals. He takes his case to a Court of Referees as is his right under the Act. What is more, he can bring a union officer with him to act as his counsel. When Joe gets to the Court, he finds that it consists of three men: an impartial chairman, an employer representative (possibly the personnel director of a local corporation) and an employee representative (invariably a local union member). The atmosphere is informal; the Court may sit in its shirt-sleeves on a hot summer day. Joe and his counsel will be questioned: about his trade, his last job, the union wage rate, his domestic circumstances, his health, whatever seems relevant to his case. After a few minutes Joe and his counsel are dismissed. The Court then talks it over, equally informally, then comes to a conclusion which may or may not be unanimous.

If Joe's appeal is not sustained, his union can go a step further. It can appeal to the Umpire whose decision is final. At this stage, the union may hire legal counsel and will probably make a written submission. It will be sensitive to the fact that the Umpire's decisions establish precedents as important as the terms of the Act itself. If Joe is an unorganized worker he can appeal to the Umpire only if the award against him has not been unanimous, or with the permission of the chairman of the Court.

What Happens In Strike

Of course Joe may lose his job through his own misdoings, in which case he is liable once more to disqualification up to six weeks. Here again he may appeal. The onus to prove misconduct is on the employer, which is as it should be, since loss of a job is bad enough without a disqualification.

What happens in a strike has caused considerable misunderstanding. The Act states clearly that a striker is not entitled to benefit during the duration of the strike. But here the complications begin. When does a strike end? In the case of a short successful strike, the answer is not too difficult to find. It generally ends with the workers going back to work in a body. No one expects and no one gets unemployment insurance benefit. When, however, a strike drags on and the employer succeeds in obtaining strike-breakers, a situation may arise which the Unemployment Insurance Commission terms "a general resumption of work". In other words, if the employer has succeeded in getting his plant into fairly normal operation again despite the strike, then, so far as the Commission is concerned, the strike is over and the strikers may apply for benefit. Once they do, they are subject to the statutory conditions: they must be available and accept referrals of suitable employment. Thus, even if the union claims that the strike is still on, it may see its picket line melt away as its members are directed to other jobs. This has happened. In an important decision regarding strikes and benefit, the Umpire has ruled that strike relief does not constitute wages nor picketing employment.

As a union man, Joe Doakes enjoys special protection under the Act. He is not obliged to accept any offer of employment which would mean loss of the right to belong to a trade union, nor any offer which would jeopardize his present union membership. His membership or activity in a trade union cannot be construed as misconduct. The insurance officer is bound to advise him (he will advise an unorganized worker as well) if the job being offered is in a plant where a strike is in process and he is free to reject it. Joe knows also that his labor congress is consulted on changes in the Act and that one of the three Commissioners in charge of the Act is a trade unionist.

Not that Joe and the United Gadget Makers think the Act is perfect. Far from it. Joe thinks the benefits are too low, even after the recent amendments raising them slightly. He would like to see more workers covered; he thinks that domestic workers, for instance, are especially in need of protection and should not be excepted from the Act. He is opposed to the seasonal regulations which impose special conditions on loggers, seamen and stevedores. He would like less stringent interpretations of "suitable" and "reasonable". He thinks the nine-day waiting period before benefits begin should be eliminated or at least reduced. In fact, Joe's union has quite a respectable list of changes Joe would like.

But Joe wants the Unemployment Insurance Act preserved. He enjoys the feeling of getting unemployment benefit as a right; he remembers the bitter taste of relief back in the thirties. Joe and his union both feel that the Act will not only preserve his self-respect when he needs it most, but make it possible for other Joe Doakes to have jobs by virtue of his continued, even if reduced, purchasing power. Joe hopes that some day his government will not only protect him against unemployment, but against ill-health and other mishaps, the fear of which darkens even his gayest moments.

DON'T SELL THOSE BONDS!

IF YOU ARE SHORT OF CASH...

arrange a low-cost loan at the B of M.
You saved a long time for those bonds. Don't let your investment go now... you'll find it hard to replace.

At the B of M you can borrow against your bonds *quickly and easily*—and repay your loan in easy instalments. The low interest rate will surprise you.

Ask us for details today.

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

AD88

Sometimes the *wrong* thing to do is *write*

IT'S wrong to write the same things over and over again, or to write through a thick sheaf of paper and carbons in an attempt to get enough clear copies. Yes, it's wrong to use *any* duplicating method that wastes time, delays paperwork.

There's a better, faster way—the Multigraph way.

With the modern Multigraph method, you write just once (with pen, pencil or any writing machine) on a *single* master-sheet. Erase errors and rewrite as you would on paper. Then *one* duplicating operation, and presto! Blank paper is changed into few or hundreds of clear, crisp copies of business records—*complete with form and written information!*

Write or Phone Nearest Office
ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF CANADA Limited
Head Office and Factory: TORONTO
Sales and Service Agencies:
HALIFAX QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Multigraph
TRADE-MARK REG.
SIMPLIFIED BUSINESS METHODS

Learn their application to your business by getting in touch with the nearest Multigraph office.

BLANK PAPER + MULTILITH MASTERS = Complete Business Records

NEWS OF THE MINES

Hollinger Pushes Large Program On Labrador-Quebec Iron Ore

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE iron ore field in the Labrador-Quebec boundary area, which has been compared to the great Mesabi ranges in the United States—source of the greater part of the iron ore smelted on this continent for the last 50 years—is being vigorously developed this year, with every hope that the tonnage of 139,000,000 tons proved up to the end of 1947 by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines' two subsidiaries, will reach 300,000,000 tons, the objective for financing and production plans. The deposits being explored may prove to be the largest remaining source of high grade iron ore on this continent in the future, and the larger and more intensified program should make 1948 an outstanding year. The Hollinger subsidiaries, namely Labrador Mining and Exploration and Hollinger North Shore Exploration, hold concessions in Labrador and Quebec, respectively, covering 200 miles of iron formation and deposits have been found spread over 90 miles, some 15 of which are quite large. Of the 139,000,000 tons blocked out last year, 98,000,000 tons were on the Quebec ground, and 41,000,000 tons in Labrador.

•

Labrador, 110,000-square-mile territory between Northern Quebec and the North Atlantic, will remain part of Newfoundland when that island colony enters Confederation as the 10th Canadian province, and this should greatly speed the development of the mineral wealth of this big, rich and largely undeveloped territory, by making private capital and government assistance, if necessary, more readily available. The entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation would open the way for Ottawa to participate in the construction of the railroad necessary for transportation of the iron ore from the Labrador concessions to seaboard. Developments there are being closely watched by several of the big steel companies, who have placed representatives in the area. Officials of Bethlehem Steel recently flew in to study the general situation, and visitors claim the general public has not even begun to appreciate the tremendous potentialities of the Labrador-Quebec iron range.

•

As yet there has been no public announcement of plans for financing the various projects involved in bringing the Quebec-Labrador iron range into production. It is understood there has been tentative discussion of several financing proposals, and later this year some definite action is likely to be seen. At the Hollinger annual meeting, Jules R. Timmins, president, stated that financing would run between $100,000,000 and $125,000,000 for the 350-mile railway, power development, ore docks, and production equipment. Since commencement of the present program of prospecting, geological work, drilling etc., to-

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

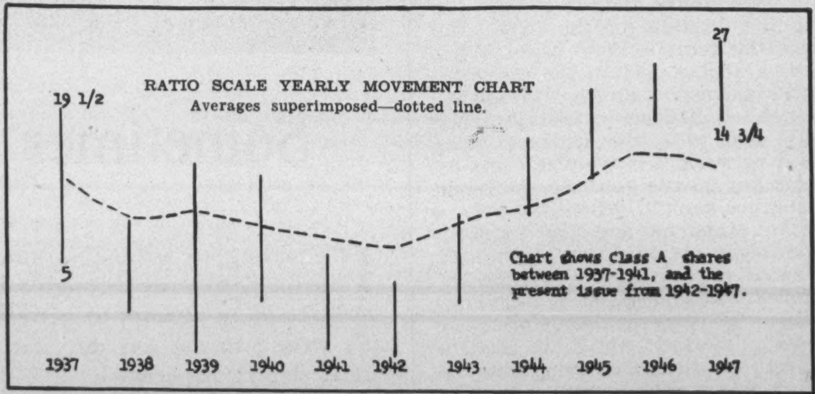
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

DONNACONA PAPER CO., LIMITED

			Averages		Donnacona	
Price	$22.00					
Yield	8.0%	Last 1 month	Down	2.9%	Unch.	
Investment Index	65	Last 12 months	Up	10.5%	Up	17.4%
Group	"C"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	40.6%
Rating	(Growth)	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	16.8%



SUMMARY:—It is not difficult to find traders who ask "Is not Donnacona Paper behind the market?" Based on last year's dividend of $1.75 per share there is an approximate yield of 8% at the present time; and as the average yield of all stocks is now somewhere around 5¼% to 5½% it certainly appears as if the shares are underpriced.

For those who take the conservative long range view, attention might be drawn to the very large advance from 1942, of well over 1,000%. It is most reasonable to expect a long period of consolidation following such a steep climb. However the shares have been selling in the present high area for about two years, and some indication of their future action should soon become apparent.

Those who hold stock purchased at lower levels do not appear to have any particular reason to sell, particularly if the Dow Theorists are right in assuming that we are in a bull market. On the other hand it might be pointed out that the characteristics of these shares suggests future wide price fluctuations, and that they are more adapted for the speculator than the investor.

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

As principals we offer . . .

A Five Per Cent Preference Stock
To Yield 5.07%

The Company . . .

—is engaged in the manufacture, processing and distribution, both retail and wholesale, of dairy products and, from 4 modern plants, caters to the dairy needs of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Sales for the year ended March 31, 1948 aggregated $7,323,829, an all time high, and are showing a further substantial increase in the current year.

These Preference Shares . . .

—are entitled to dividends at the rate of 5% per annum payable quarterly and accruing from July 1, 1948. Maximum annual dividend requirements of $60,000 were earned over 4 times last year.
—are supported by net assets equivalent to $170 per share.
—are redeemable at $104 per share.
—are entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund.
—are to be listed for trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange.

For investment, we recommend . . .

Silverwood Western Dairies Limited
Five Per Cent Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

Price: $98.50 per share to yield 5.07%

A copy of the offering circular describing this aggressive company will be sent promptly upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

Metropolitan Building
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161

276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261

Offices at: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.
Members of The Investment Dealers Association of Canada

MEDLAND & SON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878
371 BAY STREET, TORONTO—PHONE EL. 3332

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE
REGULARLY

It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $60,000,000

LEON ALLEN NIX, B.Sc., MF.
CONSULTING FORESTER AND
LOGGING EXPERT OFFERS
SKILLED ASSISTANCE IN FOREST PROBLEMS
Cost and economic studies of forest operation.
Forest management and silvicultural practice.
Logging engineering - Surveying and Mapping
TIMBER
Valuation and Appraisal
Volume and Quality estimates
Farm Woodlot Management
BACKED BY 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT
INDIAN GROVE - PORT CREDIT, ONT.
Phone 4371

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company

CONSULT
your
AGENT
OR BROKER
as you would your doctor or lawyer

34 King Street East
TORONTO

gether with railroad surveys, approximately $4,500,000 has been expended, the bulk of which was provided by Hollinger Consolidated, with the M. A. Hanna Company participating on a minority basis. An initial production of 10,000,000 tons of iron ore annually is anticipated, and it is proposed to increase output eventually to 20,000,000 tons annually, or 60,000 tons a day, which would make the Hollinger subsidiaries the biggest mining operation in Canada.

•

The current program on the Hollinger North Shore-Labrador Quebec iron range, which commenced before the middle of June, consists of geological and geophysical work and drilling, in fact, is an enlargement of the activities of 1947. The geophysical survey holds much interest as the ground in between existing deposits has been prospected to a large extent by ordinary methods, practically all the deposits discovered to date having been found as surface outcrops. From now on the search will be based on geological data, the geophysical survey providing the second stage of prospecting, and as Dr. J. A. Retty, chief geologist points out, "the possibility of hidden orebodies is obviously great." In this year's program, as was the case in 1947, the Hollinger North Shore concession will receive the most attention. This is for the reason its ore showings are more readily accessible, and the desire is to secure tonnage as speedily as possible so that financing for the railroad and other construction can soon get underway. Some of the drilling equipment was moved to the Labrador ground this month and drilling will be carried out in that area until the freeze-up.

•

In addition to the field work on the Labrador-Quebec iron ground a program of road and airport construction is in progress, as well as efforts to complete the final location surveys for the railroad this year. According to Dr. Retty, chief geologist, "from the reconnaissance work and preliminary surveys it is known that no major difficulty will be encountered in the construction of the railroad." The airport at Knob Lake was in good shape last month and crews were engaged in widening and gravelling the road from the airport to the base camp, a distance of 10½ miles. Three full size location parties are out on the proposed route for the Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway.

•

A series of concessions are held on the favorable iron belt extending north from the Hollinger holdings in the Quebec-Labrador area and geological and prospecting crews have been put to work on all of them. The principal operators are Norancon, controlled by Noranda, Anglo-Huronian and Conwest, Fort Chimo, a Frobisher subsidiary, Quebec Labrador Development Co. and Fenimore Iron. Two-thirds of the 1,000 square mile concession of Quebec-Labrador has been systematically traversed by the ground party and iron formation has been mapped for a distance of 18 miles north of the south boundary. Traverses of the entire concession are likely completed by now as the result of delivery of aerial photographs of the area. W. G. Wahl, chief geologist, has expressed himself as well satisfied with the picture as it unfolds. The intention is to divide the party into two units for concentrated prospecting of most favorable areas for deposition of iron ore. A fully equipped crew recently arrived at the 448-square-mile concession of Fenimore Iron Mines and exploration work is now proceeding. Chief objective of the program this year is said to be to locate the source of some high-grade boulders which have been found within the boundaries of the concession.

•

Indications at present are that federal payments to the gold mines of Canada under the Emergency Assistance Act will exceed earlier estimates. It had been estimated that the bonus for 1948 would amount to $4,100,000, but payments now are expected to exceed $5,000,000, according to W. B. Timm, director of mines, forests and scientific services of the mines and resources department. Mr. Timm explained this was a "guess" on his part, and accurate estimation would have to wait until applications for assistance for the six-month period ending June 30 had all been received. These applications are arriving in heavy volume, Mr. Timm stated, and present indications are that $5,000,000 would be a "low" estimate of total bonus payments for the year. Mining sources say the increase in the gold bonus total reflects the considerable increase in costs over the base period, along with an increase in gold production of some 15 per cent over last year.

•

Progress to date on all phases of the expansion program at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines would appear to assure use of the first half of the new portion of the mill by October 1, with a resultant rise in daily tonnage to 3,000-3,200, J. Y. Murdoch, president, advises shareholders. Preparations for a greater tonnage production are well along and broken ore reserves have increased by 116,148 tons to a total of 1,058,302 tons. Estimated net profit for the quarter ending June 30 was $245,737 as compared with $368,924 in the previous quarter. A greater tonnage of ore was treated as compared with the first quarter, but the grade was lower.

•

McIntyre Porcupine Mines reports earnings per share for the three months ended June 30 at 74 cents, unchanged from the like quarter in 1947. Gross income in the last quarter was $2,017,799 as compared with $1,856,885 a year ago. Higher costs are shown this year, the total, including appropriation and depreciation, being $1,424,069 this year against $1,266,805 in the second quarter last year.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Watch Credit Control!

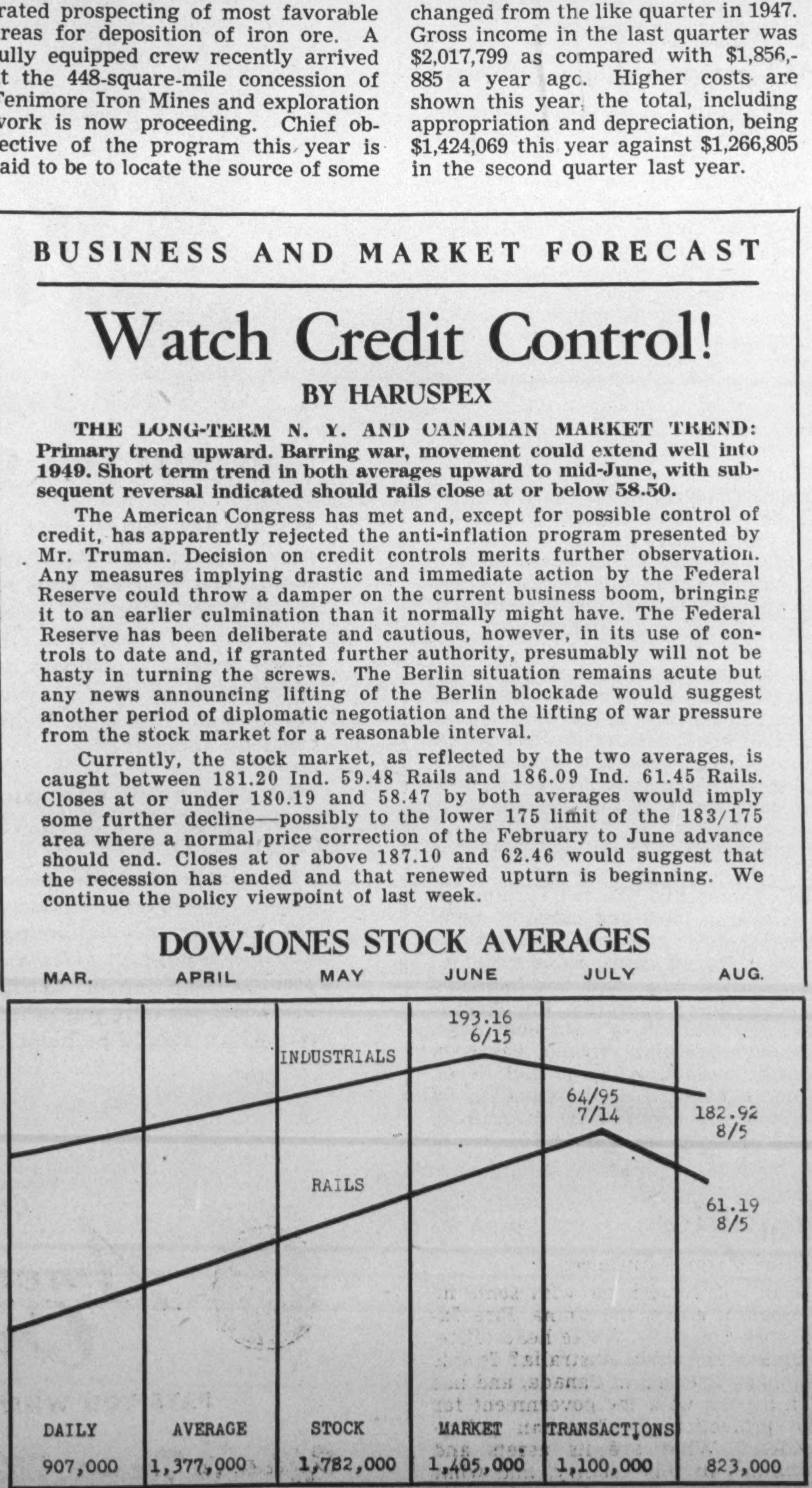
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Short term trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

The American Congress has met and, except for possible control of credit, has apparently rejected the anti-inflation program presented by Mr. Truman. Decision on credit controls merits further observation. Any measures implying drastic and immediate action by the Federal Reserve could throw a damper on the current business boom, bringing it to an earlier culmination than it normally might have. The Federal Reserve has been deliberate and cautious, however, in its use of controls to date and, if granted further authority, presumably will not be hasty in turning the screws. The Berlin situation remains acute but any news announcing lifting of the Berlin blockade would suggest another period of diplomatic negotiation and the lifting of war pressure from the stock market for a reasonable interval.

Currently, the stock market, as reflected by the two averages, is caught between 181.20 Ind. 59.48 Rails and 186.09 Ind. 61.45 Rails. Closes at or under 180.19 and 58.47 by both averages would imply some further decline—possibly to the lower 175 limit of the 183/175 area where a normal price correction of the February to June advance should end. Closes at or above 187.10 and 62.46 would suggest that the recession has ended and that renewed upturn is beginning. We continue the policy viewpoint of last week.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



SERVICE TO INVESTORS

Among the services which we provide our clients are the following:

¶ Monthly Booklet "Investments".

¶ Trustee Investments.

¶ Quarterly Canadian Review.

¶ Canadian Government Loans Handbook.

¶ Security Record Booklet.

¶ Analysis of Security Holdings.

¶ Statistical Department.

Investors are invited to avail themselves of any of our services, and to call upon us for recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities.

We suggest that once a year you mail a list of your holdings to us in order that we may advise you regarding current values and submit a detailed analysis.

LISTED STOCKS

Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities,
New York and London, Eng.

Power for Canada's Pacific Coast

British Columbia Electric Company Limited and its subsidiaries provide the most extensive system of public utility services in Western Canada.

The Company's Bridge River project, designed to add 186,000 horsepower to its hydro electric capacity is considerably ahead of schedule and the first of three units of this project are expected to come into operation in October this year.

The Series "C" Bonds, which we offer as principals, were issued in March, 1948 to provide part of the funds required for the Company's expansion and betterment programme of which this project forms a section.

British Columbia Electric Company Limited
3¾% First Mortgage Bonds Series "C"
Due April 1st, 1968
Denominations: $100, $500 and $1,000
Price: 99 and interest, to yield 3.82%

Descriptive circular forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 114

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of August, 1948.

By order of the Board.
Kirkland Securities Limited,
Secretary.
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 2nd, 1948.

SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED
DIVIDEND No. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on October 5, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
July 28, 1948.

AN ATTRACTIVE GOLD MINE BOND ISSUE

Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited

Type—5%, 10-year, 1st Mortgage.
Amount of Issue—$1,000,000, of which over $750,000 has been paid for
Price—$950 per $1,000 bond, carrying bonus of 250 common shares

OVER $8,000,000 in ore averaging from $12 to $14 per ton is estimated in the Shaft area and three other areas accessible from present underground workings.

200-ton Mill now under construction

Send for Detailed Prospectus and Full Information

BREWIS & WHITE LIMITED
Members
The Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario
40 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Telephone - ELgin 7225

ABOUT INSURANCE

Commission Cutting By Insurance Companies Opposed By Agents

By GEORGE GILBERT

It was perhaps too much to expect that the action taken by fire and casualty companies to reduce acquisition costs by way of cuts in commissions on certain lines would meet with any acclaim on the part of agents generally, and the opposing views of a spokesman for the Ontario agents are given at some length in this article.

There is no doubt that the cut in commission rates will materially affect the net earnings of the average agent, but it must be admitted that something had to be done to meet public criticism often voiced in recent years that too large a proportion of the premium dollar was going in acquisition costs rather than in payment of claims.

IN a Letter to The Editor, Mr. Ivor S. Brake, who signs it as manager and secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Agents' Association, while expressing appreciation of the insurance articles which have appeared on this page, takes exception to the views on the subject of commissions appearing here in our issue of June 12. For one thing, he says that the "assumption that a downward revision of commissions is generally recognized as necessary is entirely unwarranted." However, in view of the intense competition for business which exists between mutual and stock, tariff and non-tariff insurers, it stands to reason that no company or group of companies would place themselves at a disadvantage by reducing the rate of commissions to those who produce the business unless it was regarded as absolutely necessary to do so.

With regard to our statement that "only by commission cuts can any worthwhile reduction in expenses be effected," he says: "That is a most extraordinary statement to make and one which the facts of the situation do not support, for today's underwriting problems involve many factors of far greater importance than commissions. There is no justification on principle of penalizing the agent for rising costs which are the result of world wide economic conditions, and it surely is the man who produces the losses, not the sales force, who should more properly be called upon to pay if present rates do not produce sound economy."

Rate Raise No Solution

It should be obvious that the raising of the rates charged the insuring public who produce the losses does not solve the expense problem or remove the disproportion which exists between the sums paid yearly in commissions to agents and brokers and the sums paid to policyholders in claims.

Further, he says: "Agents agree that there are conditions in the insurance business which need adjustment, but they are at a loss to understand why, when every item, be it food, clothing, office help, cars, gasoline, or, in fact, the hundreds of items connected with our way of living are constantly on the increase, the insurance agents only should be expected to accept less remuneration for the service they provide to their companies and to the insuring public."

He refers to some of the hard facts of the business which, he says, include: "1. Increase in loss ratios; 2. Increase in expense of operation; 3. Increase in insurable values; 4. Increase in premium reserves due to term policies; 5. Decreased investment return; 6. Decreased reinsurance market. Apart from the expense of agents' commissions, most of these facts are beyond the agents' control. These are problems facing the entire industry. The situation is complex, but agents cannot agree that the solution lies in curtailing the income of the agents who now, more than ever, need that rate of income to offset their increased expense of operation."

Agent's Service

With respect to agent's service, he says: "The continuous service required of an agent producing any volume of business necessitates an office organization both of clerical capacity and expert supervisory ability, the cost of which cannot be passed along to the company. Agents who provide such a qualified service, thereby relieving the companies of great cost, are entitled to reasonable commissions commensurate with the service they perform."

As to the reduction in commissions, he says: "The reduced commission scale is not adequate to compensate the agent for the degree of service required, and agents feel that, in view of the actual loss experience, any downward adjustment in acquisition costs is justified only for reasons of public policy, and as such agents are prepared to make their contribution to this end." It is, of course, on the ground of public policy that a reduction in acquisition costs is called for.

He also states: "It is the agents who make the contact with the insuring public, who foster and develop public relations generally, who make their contribution to the general welfare of the community. The insurance companies should concede the right of the agents to financial security which they recognize in their own employees' pension funds— and these funds are a charge on the business. There is no available evidence to support any claim of excess profits in the agency field."

As to the statistics from the Dominion blue book which were used in the article, he says that actually they "are entirely misleading in that the commission expense figures include brokerage and general agents' overriding commissions which are enjoyed by a selected group of agencies in the large metropolitan centres only. These special commissions, which have on occasion run as high as 45 per cent, account for a large proportion of the entire commission expense. It is therefore quite wrong to suggest that the average as quoted is applicable to local agents throughout the province who never have enjoyed such commissions."

What Commission Cut Means

"It should also be remembered the agent's responsibilities do not cease when the premium is paid. He is throughout the life of the policy at the beck and call of the insured and the commission is earned many times over in time, service and advice. A 20 per cent reduction in commission at this time could mean a 50 per cent cut in the agent's net income because the average cost of agency operation today approximates 50-60 per cent of gross commission earnings—a serious situation for any local business man to face."

Whether the sums paid yearly as commissions to agents and brokers are distributed on an equitable basis as between those engaged in the business in the large metropolitan centres and those who act as local agents in the smaller communities may be open to question, but the fact remains that the total of such commissions was correctly shown in the blue book and in the article, and, as stated, called for a downward revision of commission rates generally, or such a revision as would remove the inequalities and existing anomalies under which commissions appear to be excessive in some places and only moderate in other sections.

Whether due to the multiplicity of agents in the business or not, it is well known that the net earnings of the average fire and casualty agent are of very moderate proportions, and, in many cases, as a result of commission cuts, and the increased cost of agency operation, the agent is finding it difficult to make ends meet, although premium volume has been mostly maintained at a high level. Some alleviation of the situation by removal of commission inequalities would seem to be called for.

•

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with some information about the China Fire Insurance Company, whose head office, I understand, is in Australia? Is this company licensed in Canada, and has it a deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders? What are its assets and liabilities in this country, and what is the amount of business it transacts in Canada?

L.C.M., London, Ont.

The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with head office in Sydney, Australia, and Canadian head office in Toronto, was established in 1870, and first transacted business in Canada under Dominion license from 1919 to 1923, when it withdrew. In 1926 it again entered Canada and since then has been operating here under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the government at Ottawa of $79,650 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Latest published government figures show that its total assets in Canada at the end of 1946 were $122,716, while total liabilities in this country amounted to $34,447. Thus its total assets in Canada exceeded its total liabilities in Canada by $88,269. Its total income in Canada in 1946 was $37,491, while its claims and expenses incurred were $37,365. Its gross amount of fire insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1946 was $11,823,560, and the net amount was $10,638,605. The gross amount of fire premiums in force was $77,274 and the net amount, $65,689. All claims are readily collectible, and the company is safe to insure with.

Dominion Department of Insurance has issued Cert. of Registry No. C1145 authorizing CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY to transact in Canada the business of ACCIDENT INSURANCE, AIRCRAFT INSURANCE, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an aircraft by fire or transportation, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE, excluding insurance against loss of, or damage to, an automobile by fire, PLATE GLASS INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE and THEFT INSURANCE.

R. D. BEDOLFE—Chief Agent

THE ESTABLISHED 1906 MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

CREDIT LOSSES ARE CLIMBING
BTOBEY

Incomplete Coverage
No Insurance Program designed to protect and conserve assets is complete without Credit Insurance.

Is Your Business Protected Against This Growing Danger?

PROFITS ARE ENDANGERED by mounting credit losses. If you realize that your accounts receivable are important assets *at all times* . . . subject to risk *at all times* . . . should be protected *at all times* . . . your first thought should be "what can I do about it?"

YOU CAN SEND FOR OUR BOOK, "HOW TO PLAN CREDIT POLICY." It may help solve your credit problems . . . and prevent an excessive number of delinquent accounts. It not only gives you essential facts about Credit Insurance, but tells you other facts which should be helpful in setting a sound credit policy.

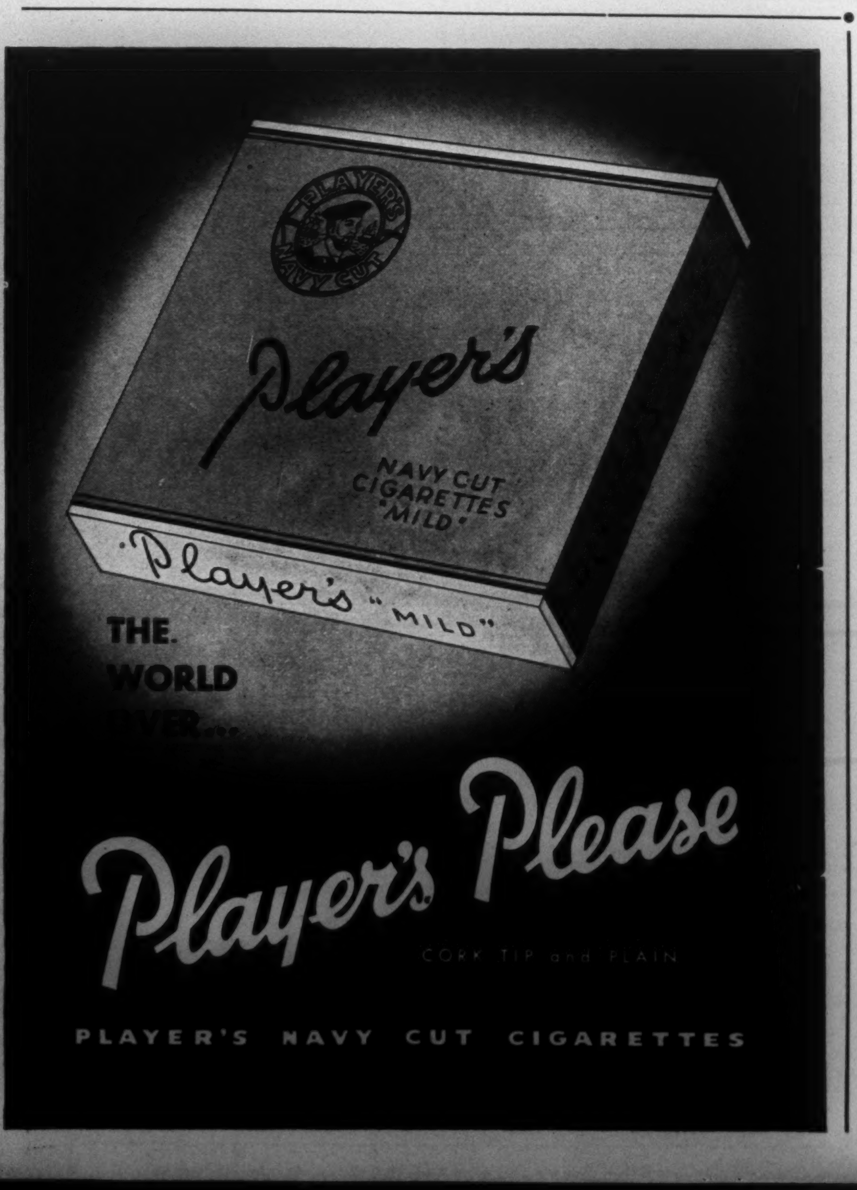
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS . . . from coast to coast . . . in over 150 lines of business . . . are protected by Credit Insurance . . . which GUARANTEES PAYMENT of your accounts receivable for goods shipped . . . pays you when your customers can't.

Phone the American Credit office in your city or write American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York, Dept. 53, Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, or Baltimore 2, for a copy of "How to Plan Credit Policy."

How to Plan CREDIT POLICY

J. F. McFadden
PRESIDENT

CANADIAN DIVISION
American Credit Insurance
PAYS YOU WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS CAN'T
Offices in Toronto, Montreal and Sherbrooke


Player's
NAVY CUT CIGARETTES "MILD"
Player's "MILD"
THE WORLD OVER...
Player's Please
CORK TIP and PLAIN
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Lower Prices Now Best Hope Of Stability For Wool

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Compared to prices for other basic raw materials, wool has risen less since the end of the war. The lower grades of wool remain one of the cheapest of goods widely used today.

Mr. Marston argues that the best hope of stability for world wool producers is lower prices, which enable them to hold a broad and diversified market. There is a future for wool, also, in combination with many of the new synthetic fibres.

London.

WOOL'S claims to distinction are numerous and varied. It was the raw material on the basis of which Britain, the first industrial power, emerged from agriculture to manufacture. It is today the principal raw material produced in the Dominions, a dominant factor in the export trade of Australia and New Zealand and South Africa with North America, the European continent, Japan, and other areas besides Britain. It was the one major material which seemed to be in superabundant supply at the end of the war, yet it shows as strong a resistance as any to the postwar deflation of prices which economists have desired and business people predicted but which is deferred until the indefinite future.

However, there was hesitation in wool prices at the close of the old selling season, and the trend will be watched with more than usual care in the new season's sales from end-August onward. The late-July sales in London corrected some of the falls which had occurred at the preceding Australian auctions, but compared with the June series in Liverpool they still showed declines in merinos and fine crossbreds ranging from 2½ to 15 per cent. Is this hesitancy the prelude to a positive downward trend in the price of wool?

No Average Price

One can give a reasonable approximation of an average price for, say, wheat, but there is, of course, no such thing as an average price for wool. Not only is it one of the most varied of commodities, but certain sections of the market can, and do, follow trends quite independently of others. When the trade talks of a decline in price it has in mind usually, these days, the fine wools suitable for combing into tops for the worsted section of the industry. The lower grades of wool have risen not more but appreciably less than the average of raw material prices, while merino noils, the by-product of tops, are relatively one of the cheapest commodities available to world industry.

Some figures given a little while back to the International Wool Conference by the general manager of the joint organization for disposal of the wartime stock, F. S. Arthur, were a timely reminder that the rise in fine wool prices, so often described as "meteoric", has been no more than average, while the lower qualities have moved with comparative restraint.

Mr. Arthur's figures showed the position last April; later indices show substantial rises in wool, but most other raw materials are also higher. With the 1934-38 price average as 0, raw materials generally had risen to 342 by April 1948, while the corresponding indices for wool were 9 for 64s, 255 for 56s, and 228 for s. U.S. cotton stood as high as 392 subsequent changes have brought s wool and U.S. cotton approximate- into harmony, taking the pre-war sis as "natural"); but rayon staple bre was as low as 127.

asic Facts

Far-sighted observers in the wool siness are arguing that the indusy must make stronger efforts to duce the final buyer to accept certain basic facts in the raw material position. The 10½ million bales of wool taken over by UK-Dominion Wool Disposals in the middle of 1945 has been nearly cleared already, although its disposal was estimated to last about 13 years. There has been no increase in production to correspond with an increase in world consumption of some 30 per cent from the pre-war level. World consumption of Dominion has lately been about 40 per cent in excess of Dominion production. But it is only the fine wools which are seriously scarce; and there is very little that the joint disposals organization can do in the matter, because, while its total holdings have rapidly diminished, the proportion of free combing merinos has also persistently contracted, so that the small amount left is no longer a serious market factor.

Worsteds still sell in the world market much more readily than the woollens made from lower-grade wool, although worsteds have risen in price much more than woollens. But consumers in the U.S., Canada, Britain, and nearly every other important market, are scrutinizing prices with increasing care. In a period of general buyers' resistance only the affluent will be able to afford expensive worsteds; and the industry must, as a permanency, cater to mass demand. There is a possibility that a large section of demand will transfer itself to woollen goods, many of which are of excellent material.

But there is the alternative possibility that the selective buyer will turn his attention to goods made from synthetic fibres. Nylon is still not cheap by comparison with wool, but production costs are coming down. Rayon has a clear advantage in price. These fibres are obviously not interchangeable with wool for all purposes, but as technique develops their range of uses is steadily widening.

Dividing Line

It may be that in the coming years we shall see the dividing line between synthetic and natural fibres finally broken down. Already rayon staple and other synthetics are being blended with wool and cotton—in 50/50 mixtures or varying other proportions—to produce cloths which in many ways are better than those which can be made from either natural or man-made fibre on its own. This may be the answer to lurking doubts whether, in the long run, wool and cotton can survive competition with fibres made by mechanical processes from assorted vegetable matter or from inorganic chemicals. Certainly, the best hope of a stable future for natural fibres is in lower prices.

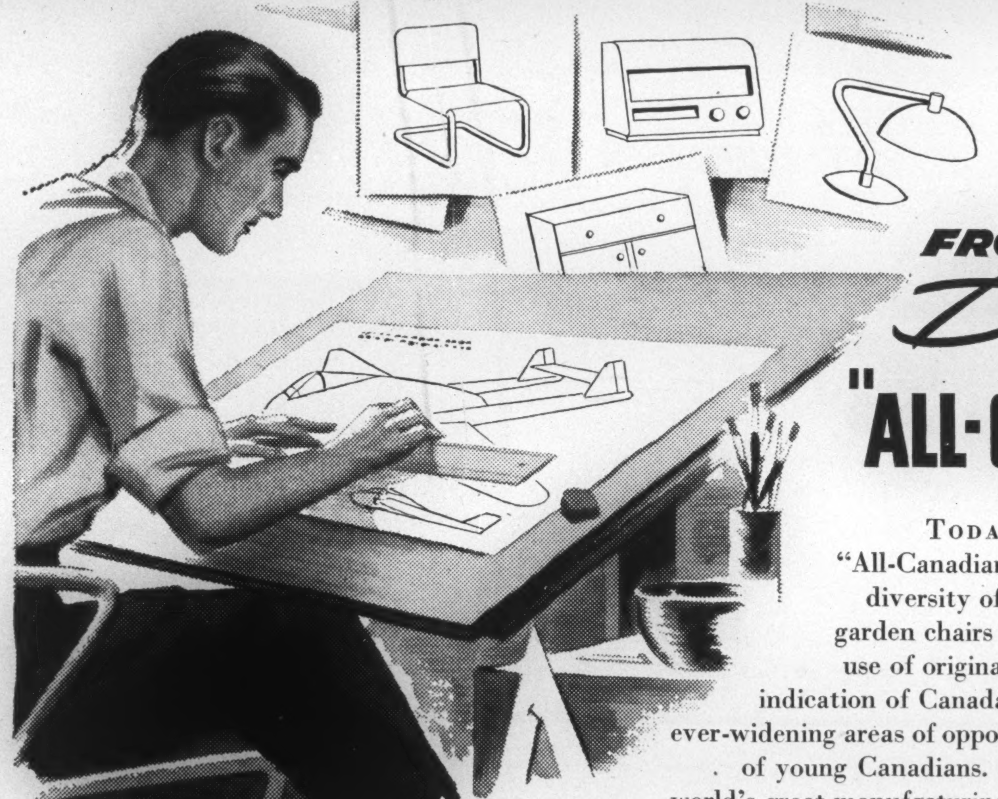
NOTICE

is hereby given that the CALVERT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry no. C 1132, authorizing to transact in Canada the business of Automobile Insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof.

W. L. CLELAND, Chief Agent.

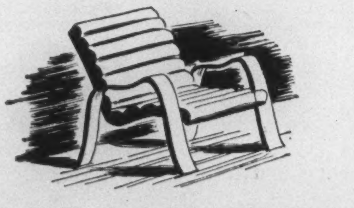
THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM President
A. W. EASTMURE Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Today we Live in a Greater Canada



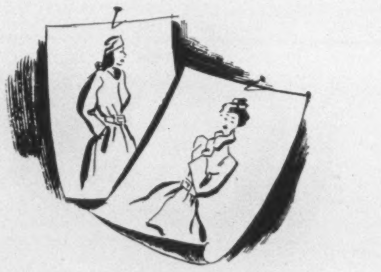
FROM DESIGN TO Delivery— "ALL-CANADIAN"

TODAY FOR the first time the label "All-Canadian" can be applied to a growing diversity of products — from kitchen and garden chairs to modern aircraft. Increasing use of original Canadian design is one more indication of Canada's continuing advance — with ever-widening areas of opportunity awaiting the enterprise of young Canadians. Canada has become one of the world's great manufacturing nations; and not only are we producing more; now our designers are applying new processes and new materials to the development of distinctively Canadian products.



NEW TYPES of upholstered furniture, laminated plywood chairs, kitchen ranges, lighting equipment, canoes, toys . . . are some of the modern products created by the imagination and technical knowledge of Canadian designers.

LOCOMOTIVES and tractors are being designed . . . new features applied to ship construction . . . a distinctive West Coast architecture developed . . . Typical of Canadian achievements in metal design is modern railway coach equipment.



IN FASHION, too, there's a "New Canadian Look", as new patterns and fabrics are developed and Canadian dress designers win increasing recognition in world style centres. Today Canada's fashion industry has become big business.

G. H. WOOD raised sufficient money in 1923 to buy a tiny Toronto soap plant employing two workers. Since then his energy, industry and consistent emphasis on salesmanship have built his company into the biggest sanitation products organization in Canada manufacturing 176 separate items.

MR. WOOD *says:* "I've always felt that business success comes from a combination of initiative salesmanship and harmony between labour and management; and nowhere is that combination more certain of achieving results than right here at home in our own country now".

ONE OF A SERIES PRESENTED BY
Molson's
TO PROMOTE A FULLER REALIZATION BY
CANADIANS OF CANADA'S PRESENT GREATNESS

Company Reports

Aluminium Limited

PLANS for a large-scale bauxite mining operation in French West Africa, involving initial capital expenditures of the equivalent of $6,500,000 are announced today by Aluminium Limited in a mid-year statement giving operational results and earnings for the first half of 1948.

Aluminium Limited's estimated consolidated profit for the first six months of the year is $13,250,000, equivalent to $3.56 per share, as against $8,700,000, or $2.34 per share in the first half of 1947. Last year's figure was after providing a reserve of $1,000,000 against loss on pre-war investments abroad.

Consolidated sales in the first half of 1948 were estimated at $98,000,000, against $68,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1947. Canadian and foreign income tax provisions in 1948 were $8,700,000, compared with $7,000,000 provided in the first half of 1947.

Commenting on first-half year results, the Company's statement said: "Increasingly strong demand for aluminum in the first-half year has resulted in expansion of production, particularly by the Company's Canadian subsidiary, Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., and in higher net earnings as compared with the same period last year.

"In common with all branches of industry, Aluminium Limited is encountering the problem of inflated costs of plant replacement and of expansion of existing facilities. Because of these high costs, our plant expansion programme is placing increasingly heavy demands on the earnings of the business."

Engineering and construction staffs will leave Canada in the next few months to commence work on the construction of a bauxite crushing and drying plant, anchorage and shiploading facilities in the Los Islands, adjacent to the French Guinea mainland, some 500 miles southeast of Dakar. Development of the bauxite deposits on these islands is planned to produce 250,000 tons of bauxite per annum for the Company's Canadian aluminum smelters at Arvida, Quebec, thus supplementing bauxite supplies from British Guiana in South America.

Production of aluminum ingot at Canadian smelters was at a total of 166,000 metric tons in the first six months of 1948, as against 127,000 metric tons in the first half of 1947. Exports to the United Kingdom have continued at important levels, while shipments to the United States were at the highest levels reached since the end of the war.

John Inglis Co.

THE annual report of John Inglis Co. Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, shows net earnings of $151,126 after provision for depreciation, bond interest and taxes. This is equal to 60.4 cents per share on the 250,000 shares of stock outstanding throughout the fiscal year and compares with net earnings of $81,190, or 32.4 cents per share earned in the previous year. Dividends paid during the year totalled $108,225.

Net profit as shown above does not include earnings of English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, full control of which was only acquired on February 25, 1948, by issue of 82,249 Inglis shares and payment of $105,480. This increased the number of Inglis shares outstanding at March 31, 1948, to 332,249 shares, on which Inglis' net profit for the full year is equal to 45.5 cents per share.

Major James E. Hahn, president of the company, states in the directors' report that a very substantial backlog of business stands on the books of all operating divisions, including important contracts concluded here and abroad, sufficient to assure a high level of operation throughout the new fiscal year. "This," he says, "together with operating economies which will be progressively effected by reason of English Electric Company of Canada Limited having become a wholly-owned subsidiary, should assure a satisfactory operation for the new fiscal year."

Total assets of $9,819,142 are shown in the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 1948. Current assets total $6,267,014 and current liabilities $3,515,752 to give working capital of $2,751,262, an increase of $101,577 over that shown in the pro forma consolidated balance sheet of September 30, 1947. Since that date indebtedness to banks has been reduced by $750,080. Major Hahn states "the management feels that the scarcity of steel and other critical materials will continue at least throughout 1948. Substantial inventories are still being maintained to provide for the high level of production at which your company is operating."

Great West Felt

THE annual report of Great West Felt Co. Ltd., for the year 1947 shows sales at the record figure of $1,259,129, well above $856,631 for 1946, while net earnings of $76,583, after preferred dividends, were equal to $1.83 a share common, compared with $46,614 or 98 cents a share, for the previous year. Liquid position was further improved, with working capital of $150,544, an increase of 56 per cent over $95,749 a year ago.

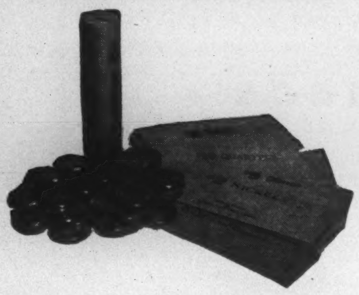
L. A. Dunbar, president, states operating results for 1947 are all the more satisfactory when consideration is given to the fact that between 1940 and 1947 wages increased 70 per cent whereas selling prices remained at the base established in October, 1940, until it was found necessary to make nominal price advances during the last quarter of 1947.

Several changes have been made in the production of felt, which has resulted in better products, methods and increased output.

Hudson's Bay Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made from London that the Hudson's Bay Co. had a net profit from trading for the year ended January 31, 1948, of $908,853, after provision of $3,396,500 had been made for taxation in Canada and the United Kingdom, and a special reserve of $1,000,000 had been set aside to cover increased cost of replacements. The surplus on the land account for the year was $555,713.

The governor and committee have recommended a final dividend of 6½% payable August 12 to shareholders of record on July 13, 1948. The dividend will be at the rate of 4 per cent, less income tax on profits from trading, and 2½ per cent from receipts of land sales on which no income tax is payable. In February of this year an interim dividend at the same rates was paid.



DO YOU USE
COIN WRAPPERS?

We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.

Ask for samples and prices on coin wrappers as well as on NATIONAL Safety Seal Envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

FOR

MANUFACTURING
EXECUTIVES

The Province of New Brunswick Is Ready and Able to Assist You If You're Thinking of Setting Up Business in the Maritime Provinces. Information on Sites, Raw Material Supply, Labour Availability and Market Potential Is Available to You For The Asking.

Address Inquiries To:

Department of Industry and Reconstruction
Province of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B.

Industrial Division — Fisheries Division
Planning Division — Handicrafts Division

HON. J. ANDRE DOUCET, Minister
W. A. MOORE, Dep. Minister

Always Carry

The safe way to carry money...
When you TRAVEL!

Canadian Pacific Express Travellers Cheques can be cashed at banks, railway offices, hotels, shops—almost anywhere! Your signature is your identification. If lost or stolen before being countersigned, their full value will be refunded. *Obtainable through all Canadian Pacific agents and most banks.*

Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

Going away?

Carry Travellers Cheques
and you can't lose...

It's the safe way to carry travel funds. Here's why... Before your Travellers Cheques can be cashed, they must be signed twice *by you:* first, when you buy them and again when you cash them. So if lost, stolen or destroyed, and before you have added your second signature, they are worthless to anyone else... and you get your money back. Keep *your* travel funds safe. Carry Travellers Cheques on all vacation or business trips. Cash them wherever you go, as you need the money. Sold at all branches.

THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA